INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 201 BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 10 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
		All	
11 Aug.	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	direct	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	without	16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..	at	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
4th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
2nd Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
4th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	18 Aug,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
10th Aug.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF

The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

Capital.—Full of live Articles.

Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.

Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)

A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co, Publishers, Madras.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „ 1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to:—
The Manager, Post Box 316, :: MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pane .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Moffussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Fully experienced, DRIVER-Mechanics. Apply in writing enclosing copies of testimonials and stating experience and wages required to Box No. 2173 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 30588

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P. S.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF SALE.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND THE BUILDINGS TOGETHER WITH THE LEASEHOLD RIGHT OF THE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SPINNING MILLS of "THE MADURA SOURASHTRA SRIRAM MILLS COMPANY, LIMITPD, KALYANAPURAM, MADURA", with the buildings and the leasehold right of the land on which they are situate, will be sold by Public Auction in the Mill premises by the Official Liquidator of the Company, on the 20th day of September, 1928, at 2 p.m.

The machinery consists of:—
2 Lancashire Boilers.
1 Engine, Fly Wheel, etc., Blow-room Machinery.
17 Cards.
9 Drawing Frames.
3 Slubbing Frames.
6 Intermediate Frames.
12 Roving Frames.
20 Ring Frames (about 6,000 spindles).
24 Reeling Frames.
2 Bundling Presses.
1 Willow Machine.
1 Tubular Banding and Balling Machine.

WORKSHOP.

1 Portable Boiler and Engine.
1 Long Lathe (ft.).
1 Small Lathe (ft.).
2 Drilling Machines.
1 Plaining Machine.
1 Fan for Blast Furnace.

Grinding Stones, Fillet Grinders, Bobbins and Belts, etc., and also Mill Stores and spare parts of the value of about Rs. 35,000.

The machinery is in good working condition.

The lease expires by 31st March, 1949.

Persons who are desirous of bidding at the sale will have to deposit with the Official Liquidator Rs. 100. The terms and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Official Liquidator.

The machinery, etc., may be inspected by appointment with the Official Liquidator.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.
East Marret Street, Madura.

30915

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF METAL SCRAP, CONDEMNED LOCO: BOILER AND UNSERVICEABLE MACHINES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Railway's Branch Stores, Jhansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which sum will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for purchase of metal scrap." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

31st July, 1928. 30859

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between Messrs. K. WORAH AND CO. of Jharia and Mr. SAMALDAS H. WORAH of Ahmedabad carried on at Ahmedabad and its branches in the name of "K. Worah and Co." has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED as and from the 23rd day of June, 1928. Mr. Samaldas has taken over all the liabilities and assets of the said partnership, but the business shall not be carried on by him in the name of K. Worah and Co. No person should have any dealings with the said Mr. Samaldas in the name of Messrs. K. Worah and Co. and any person doing so will do so at his own risk, and our clients Messrs. K. Worah and Co. shall not be responsible for the same.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Attorneys for Messrs. K. Worah & Co.

107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
9th August, 1928.

30914

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 837 OF 1928.

Re: LALBHAI KALLIANBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business as Jewellers with one Keshrichand Devchand in the name and style of Lalbhai Kallianbhai and Co., at 319, Shroff Bazar, Mumbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: The IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed LALBHAI KALLIANBHAI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1928.

30912

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULCHANDRA TULSIDAS TELIVALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, High Court Pleader, residing at Chanda Wadi, C. P. Tank, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai KANTA, widow of Mulchandra Tulsidas Telivala, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chanda Wadi, C. P. Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed under the Judge's Order dated 23rd February, 1928, to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of her minor sons till any one of them attains majority .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HULL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 28th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30910

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., LTD., a Company Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the Owner and the Sole Proprietor of the Trade-Marks, which consist of the words and drawings as shown below and which are an exact facsimile of those used by the said Company:—

The colouring of the said trade-marks, brands or labels may be used by the Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the Company may require.

The said trade-marks, brands or labels are intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the said trade-marks, brands or labels have been registered under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 with the Registrar of Bombay under Nos. 37891 and 37901 on the 19th day of July, 1928.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said trade-marks, brands or labels or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., LTD.,
Post Box No. 254,
Bombay.

Dated 10th August, 1928.

30911

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK GOODS, COLOURS & DYES, etc., LYING IN SHOP AT ALI UMER STREET (MISTRY MOHLLA), NEAR NUL BAZAR POLICE CHOWKEY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 455 of 1928 (Bai Rehmatbai vs. Khatri Mahomed Cassum), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop at Ali Umer Street, all the goods such as silk sarees, hand-kerchiefs, scarfs, colour and dye boxes, printing blocks, etc., in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the above on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

Splendid News—

The Notorious GOLDEN GANG that has been since long harassing the public of JAYANAGAR, is now successfully caught by the POLICE.

HOW THEY WERE ARRESTED—WHY??
WHAT PUNISHMENT THEY GOT???

For all these Details
Come and see the awe-inspiring scene TO-MORROW
At

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
NEW PICTURE Commencing from TO-MORROW
Jagtap Production
"GOLDEN-GANG"

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	" 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-MORROW 11th AUGUST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER

A Picture for ALL THE KIDS—Father, Mother, Grandmother and Grandpop, the Hired Help, the Cousins, Uncles and Aunts—Everybody!

YOU'LL FIND IN THIS.
All the Breathless Thrills of —"SAFETY LAST."
All the Heart Appeal of —"GRANDMA'S BOY."
All the Glorious Fun of —"THE FRESHMAN."
All the Super Gage of —"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE."

YOU'LL LAUGH LONG AND LOUDLY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DANCE MADNESS
FEATURING:
CLAIRE WINDSOR AND CONRAD NAGEL
See the effect of a Dance-Mad World on the life of a young Married Couple on their Honey-moon in this thrilling comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION
BEATRICE CENCI
featuring an all Star Italian Cast including
MARIA JACOBINI
All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvellously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.
THE NIGHT OF LOVE
With the two most perfect Lovers
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Your eyes have never beheld such romance, love-making beauty, power and thrill.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Bullish Bureau Report—Condition 67.9—Crop Estimate 14,291,000 Bales—Yield per Acre 152.2 lbs.—Allowance made for Boll-Weevil Damage—Ginning 87,888 Bales—Weekly Weather Report Favourable—Present Weather Favourable—Heavy Short Covering—Long Liquidation and Southern Selling at the Rise—Renewed Buying—Futures 78 to 83 Points Higher.

New York, Aug. 8.

The New York futures market ruled very firm and established a rise of 78 to 83 points as a result of the bullish Bureau Report. It appears that sufficient allowance is made for the probable weevil damage on the basis of last year. The general sentiment is uncertain that since the 1st of August crop has made further improvement and there is so far little damage. Those who are inclined with bullish ideas that see the reality of weevil damage and the average abandonment of the acreage will ultimately result in a small crop. Some view 20 cents level fairly high, others believe present prices are safe for purchases. As a matter of fact the course of the market will be entirely guided by weather developments and if the allowance of possible damage made in the Government report turns out correct, prices may improve. On the other hand if the present favourable weather continues, Southern hedge selling is likely to increase.

The New York futures market advanced considerably after the Bureau report on extensive short covering which carried October contract as high as 20.75 from the lowest level of 19.10 which prevailed during the early part of the day. The range figured at 165 points. At the rise there was considerable long liquidation and Southern hedge selling causing sharp relapse in values. The offerings were well absorbed and the market again recovered and closed at a rise of 78 to 83 points. Spot cotton prices improved 75 points to 20.40 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 76 to 71 points. Spot prices improved 71 points to 20.16 c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Government consider danger of damage from weevil's equal to last year. Crop condition allowed for this. Owing to improvement in outlook since 1st August would confine purchase on good dips unless weather favours insects."

Reuter:—"Market excited by Bullish Bureau Report, but later declined partially on realising and favourable weather."

From New York:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered favourable, seasonable temperature with light showers mostly, crop is progressing, favourably, however Government Agricultural Bureau Report of crop condition below general expectations, market will be largely under the influence of weather but would rather buy on declines."

"Cotton Crop report allows for heavy weevil damage unless damage equals allowance later figures will be revised upward this diimnishes importance of weevil as later market influence. The crop report should stimulated goods business, but courage of market depends upon extentt August deterioration."

NEW YORK COTTON,

New York, August 8.

October	... 20.12+.78
December	... 20.03+.80
January	... 19.98+83
March	... 20.02+.82
May	... 20.00+.78
Middling Spot	... 20.40+.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 8.

October	... 19.56+.76
January	... 19.51+.71
Middling Spot	... 20.16+.71

NEW YORK.

New York, August 8.

New York: 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	... 19.33
January	... 19.15
March	... 19.20
New York, 1-30 p.m.	
October	... 19.97
January	... 19.81
March	... 19.86
New Orleans, 11-30 a.m.	
October	... 19.44
January	... 19.42
March	... 19.45

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL

Bullish Bureau Report—Large Buying Futures 40 to 39 Points Higher—Sales 6,000 Bales.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened to-day at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Steady tone prevailed throughout the day and when the trading reopened after the Bureau Report prices were pushed 58 points higher on large buying. There was some liquidation at the advance and the market closed at a rise of 40 to 39 points. Spot cotton prices improved 6 points to 10.72d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire futures advanced 46 to 40 points, while Egyptian prices improved 61 to 63 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Aug. 9.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received he following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "We expect an active market with wide fluctuations, but feel bullish on the whole. Think market will be governed by weather reports in the meantime."

(2) "Crop still improving, think that market will work lower."

(3) "Whole situation depends weevil which present 60 per cent. belt, if no weevil damage August then prices high enough, but if weevil weather or hot winds threaten crop then higher prices inevitable."

(4) "Condition 67.9 crop 14,291,000 bales bullish."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Moderate rains East Belt, light rains Nemphis, Mississippi, South Texas."

5-5 p.m.—"Bureau condition 67.9 per cent., yield 152.2, crop 14,291,000 bales, ginned 87,888 bales."

5-15 p.m.—"Although estimate bullish see no inducement to buy in face of continued favourable crop reports and increased South hedging."

Grunning:—"Report is considered very Bullish Speculators are covering their short sales. Our opinion is that while chances favour a moderate improvement any extreme advance is unlikely."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.: "Whole situation depends upon weevil which present 60 per cent Belt. If no weevil damage August then prices high enough but if weevil weather or hot winds threaten crop then higher prices inevitable."

Springman and Co.:—"We expect an active market with wide fluctuations but feel Bullish on the whole. Think market will be governed by weather reports in the meantime."

From Liverpool:—"Crop still improving; think that market will work lower."

"Condition 67.9 per cent. Crop 14,291,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 8.

	Opening	Closing.
August	...	10.55+.40
September	...	10.50+.40
October	10.14	10.45+.40
November	...	10.39+.39
December	...	10.39+.39
January	10.11	10.42+.39
February	...	10.40+.39
March	10.13	10.44+.39
April	...	10.45+.39
May	10.13	10.46+.39
June	...	10.44+.39
July	...	10.43+.39
August	...	10.41+.39
Middling Spot	...	10.72+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, August 8.

Sales at Liverpool	... 6,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	... 200 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil. ,,

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	... 7.45+.10
Scinde, Fine	... 7.70+.10
Scinde, Superfine	... 7.95+.10
Bengal, Good	... 7.20+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	... 7.45+.10
Bengal, Fine	... 7.70+.10
Oomra, Good	... 7.75+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	... 8.05+.10
Oomra, Fine	... 8.35+.10
Broach, Fully Good	... 8.90+.10
Broach, Fine	... 9.15+.10
Broach, Superfine	... 9.40+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 8.

August	... 17.77+.61
September	... 18.07+.61
October	... 18.17+.61
November	... 18.22+.61
December	... 18.37+.61
January	... 18.40+.63
February	... 18.40+.63
March	... 18.53+.63
April	... 18.53+.63
May	... 18.58+.67
June	... 18.58+.67
July	... 18.64+.63
August	... 18.64+.63
Sakellarid's, F.G.F. Spot	... 18.50+25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 8.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lbs. Cargoes 44/6 August S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs. Cargoes 46/9 August S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian 46/6 August S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, 45/- Afloat paid.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 8.

Silver—Market Quietly Steady.

Spot	... 27-3/16
Forward	... 27-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4-11-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 8.

Demand Bills ... 485.12

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—CONSIDERABLE SELLING PRESSURE—QUIET LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, August 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 382 for Broach A/M delivery. Prices declined to Rs. 380/- on profit taking but again improved to Rs. 383/- on short covering. Prices steadily declined and Liverpool opening advices being quiet rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	... 359
Broach A/M	... 378/8
Oomra D/J	... 344
Bengal D/J	... 310

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 9.

The forward market opened at Rs. 375/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 374/8. At this level there was some buying. The market closed with an easy undertone at rates given below:—

Broach J.-A.	.....	352	0 0
Broach A.-M.	.....	375	4 0
Oomra D.-J.	.....	339	0 0
Bengal D.-J.	.....	302	4 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

August 236.80+7.60

November 237.70+7.30

February 236.60+6.80

LATEST WEATHER REPORT

Liverpool, Aug. 9, 9-45 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Eastern Belt heavy rains, light rains Arkansas.—Entire Belt partly cloudy."

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, August 9.

Bengal 306 D/J.
Broach 377 A/M.
Broach 357 J/A.
Oomra 344 D/J.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	301	294	287	279
S P	299	292	285	277
Rajputana	301	294	287	279
Broach	380	375	365	358
S D	375	370	363	356
P A	388	383	376	386
K V	371	366	361	354
Dholera	368	363	358	351
Kalajin	366	363	358	351
Cutch	371	366	359	
Surat	431	426	421	416
Rajpipla	427	422	417	412
Navsari	451	446	441	436
Oomra No. 3	354	347	340	330
C P No. 1	376	369	362	352
C P No. 2	365	358	351	341
Southern	366	361	354	347
Comptah	381	371	361	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, August 9.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 8-8-28	22000	75000
,, Yesterday do	3000	8000
Exports to date do	50000	(77000
Stock at Ports 3-8-28	545000	894000
,, Interior Towns do	302000	379000
,, Liverpool 3-8-28	763000	1174000
Visible Supply 3-8-28	2174000	3276000
Quantity in Sight do	13000	94000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	.....
Bengal Fine	290	285
Bengal FG.	275	270
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	285
Sindh-Punjab FG.	275	270
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	335
Yeotmal Fine	335	325
Arvi Fine	... 335	325
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	295	275/80
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia FG.	245	235
Nanded Purna FG. GS.	315	275
Purna FG. GS.	295	275
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	.....	290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300/5	.....
Surat Fine	...	.....
Broach Fine	355	.....
Broach FG.	.....	.....
Westerns MG.	335	.....
Cambodia	405	.....
Miraj/Sangli	345	.....
Compta Good	350/55	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 9.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	42	308,686	314,926
Central India	272	298,857	312,818
Barsi and Nagar		319,063	203,774
Hydrabad-Gaorani	40	118,449	69,439
Berar	31	768,561	575,147
Central Provinces	31	308,200	230,471
Total Oomras	388	2,679,816	1,706,575
Dholera	431	383,019	212,058
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,654
Rajputana		55,424	61,714
Sind-Punjab		137,083	118,434
Broach	10	269,203	240,022
Coompta & Dharwar	131	143,945	137,360
Westerns-Northerns	1	52,539	72,277
Cocanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	8	36,122	46,206
Persian		5,561	4,790
American		102,830	364,518
Egyptian & African	410	78,672	88,375
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	678
Total	1,377	3,409,158	3,111,895

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 9.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	1,894	770,963	389,162
Japan & China	400	1,303,919	1,507,888
Coast Ports		27,141	24,891
Up-country by Rail		103,956	163,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,877	26,417
Total	2,294	2,223,856	2,111,800

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 8.

Interest, day to day Loans	3-7/8p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	... 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	... 4-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, August 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-17-6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-18-9 Sep/Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton. £15-12-6 Aug/Sep. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, £18-5-0 Aug/Sep. S'ment. Nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot. 17-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, August 8.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	... £76-1/4
Yellow Metal,	... £55
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	... £212-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec., per cwt.	... 12/9-3/4
Jan/Mar., per cwt.	... 12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.	... 12/10-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.	... 12/11

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., spot ... 0/9-9/16 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 8.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/- Sep/Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/6 Jan/Apl Delivery. Sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug./Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1|4.
Banks selling T T 276-3|4.
Banks buying T T 275-3|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 932
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125.
Banks buying 60 Days 122.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 138-1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 180-1|2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 4.85 9|16 8th inst.
Shanghai-London 2.8-1|4 9th inst.
London-Japan 1|10 13|32 8th inst.
London-Paris 124.20 8th inst.
London-Belgium 34.90 8th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.21 8th inst.
London-Italy 92.80 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11-1|2 8th inst., £4-4-11-1|2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27 3|16 8th inst., 27-1|8 7th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 3|16 8th inst., 27-1|8 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 3|16 8th inst., 59-1|8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9|32 per cent. 8th inst., 4 9|32 per cent. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9|16 per cent. 8th inst., 4 9|16 per cent. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 9.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|10|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates.—16th Aug. sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/10/0 1945/55 Rs. 105/15/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 8.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	... £138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	... £54-3/4
Eastern Bank	... £7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	... £89-5/8
Conversion Loan	... £77-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	... £102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	... £54-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	... £61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	... £71-1/4
Consols	... £55-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	... £102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	... £95

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/3
Sawan 21/7/6
Bhadon 21/7/6
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motilal 21/7/3

SILVER.

London Ready 27/3
London Forward 2703
American Cent 5984
China Opening 2/8/5, Closing 2/8/6
Ready 6263
Sawan Opening 61/15, Highest 62/2, Lowest 61/15, Now 62/2
Sawan Opening 62/1, Highest 62/4, Lowest 62/4, Now 62/4
Tejimundi /13/
Bhadon Opening 62/1, Highest 62/4, Lowest 62/1, Nok 62/4
Tejimundi 1/4

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India was a buyer at lower rate. China bought. No sellers in the market except at 1|16 above the quotation.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 9.

200 Japan T & Co. Berar 31
200 Do. Muglai 290
200 Bombay & Co. Berar 318
100 H M Maheta & Co. Broach 358
100 G G Kesha Khandwa 290
100 B Karshandas Bengal 275
100 Vardhman Bros. Berar 299
100 Do. Mathia 265
L K Vashanjee Khandesh 275
100 Bussan & Co. Khandesh 285
200 Firbes & Co. Tandura 320
200 Ozoburin Co. C P No. 2 341

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Wheat	4,448 cwts.
Linseed.	4,857 cwts.
Rape, Rhi and Mustardseeds	84 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	555 cwts.
Poppyseed	22 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,377 cwts.
Castorseed	2,364 cwts.
Myrabollams	276 cwts.
Coal	4,875 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready Prices have improved by about an Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and Prices are unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the badar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Really Rs. 13/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
S S Hatarana Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S S Queda Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.
,, August Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, September Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan-March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/8. Highest 49/10, Lowest 49/6. Closing 49/8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/14, Highest 48/15/6, Closing 48/14.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/10, Closing 4/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/2/6, Highest 56/7, Closing 56/4/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Aug. 7.

Wheat Ready 4/8 4/14
Wheat Assuj 4/12/3
Wheat Maghan 4/15
Gram Ready 4/ 4/2
Gram Bhadon 4/1/6
Gram Assuj 4/3/3
Barley Ready 3/1/6
Barley Assuj 3/3/6
Cotton Seeds Maghan 3/8/3
Rapeseed Bhadon 7/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	... 20.36-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	... 34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	... 29.33
T.T. Milan on London	... Closed.
T.T. Berne on London	... 25.22
T.T. Paris on London	... 124.23
T.T. London on Prague	... 163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9-3-9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £17-12-6 Aug/Sep. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18-17-6 Aug/Sep. S'ment. Sellers.

THE WEATHER.

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG WESTERN HIMALAYAS

POONA, August 9.

Conditions are unsettled in the North Bay of Bengal, and the monsoon remains active in Burma. Assam and South Bengal. Widespread but light rain has again fallen along thte Western Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current continues feeble.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Kumaon Hills, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir and Madras Southeast.

Principal amounts are.—Tavoy four inches; Amherst one and a half; Victoria Point, Mergui, Akyab and Toungoo one; Lashio and Myitkyina a half; Tezpur two; Dhubri, and Cherrapunji one and a half; Burdwan three; Chittagong one; Jessore three-quarters; Gorakhpur and Chakrata a quarter; Dalhousie three-quarters; Surat a half; Rawalpindi. Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Mount Abu a quarter; Bombay and Karwar a half; and Poona, Mercara, and Mangaore a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension into Orissa, and Chota Nafpur.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 8.

Break in the rains has set in over north-west India and the central parts of the country, and the activity of the monsoon during the week was mainly confined to Burma northeast India and the south of the Peninsula. The depression which formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal at the close of last week has disappeared. It caused heavy rain over southwest Bengal on the 1st instant. The following are some of the noteworthy heavy falls in northeast India and Malabar: Calcutta six and Mercara five on the 1st, Bogra and Gaya four each on the 2nd, Cochin four on the 3rd, and Dhubri five and Dibragarh four on the 5th.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

General Remarks.—Light rain has again fallen along the west coast and in Gujarat, but the Arabian Sea current is still feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Mysore and Gujarat, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and Rajputana, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the central parts of the country, Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Rawalpindi.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rawalpindi	0.27"
Mount Abu	0.33"
Bhuj	0.02"
Rajkot	0.02"
Surat	0.52"
Bhavnagar	0.22"
Ahmedabad	0.37"
Neemuch	0.08"
Indore	0.06"
Ratnagiri	0.23"
Marmugao	0.23"
Karwar	0.51"
Poona	0.28"
Sholapur	0.12"
Belgaum	0.07"
Nizamabad	0.03"
Mangalore	0.24"
Calicut	0.04"
Cochin	0.13"
Trivandrum	0.13"

GENT'S WILLOW CALF
BROGUE Shoes.

FOR ROUGH ROADS, HOLIDAY WEAR, and SPORTS nothing is more appropriate than a Brogue.

See the sole strength, the securely seamed brogued upper, rich shade brown calf, and well-shaped back.

Good value, attractive in appearance, and very serviceable.
BRITISH MAKE.

No. 14/12 A.S. Sizes 5 to 10 and ½ Sizes. RUPEES 14-15.

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DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.
249, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Please enclose foot-print with your order.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday, the 8th of August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon remains active in Assam, north Bengal and on the Chittagong coast and has strengthened further in Lower Burma. Rainfall has extended along the western Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current has extended along the west coast into Gujarat and south Rajputana but is feeble.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in south Burma and an increase along the western Himalayas.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.2", Tavoy 4.9", Amherst 3.3", Victoria Point 1.9", Mergui 2.1", Diamond Island 2.0", Kyaukpyu 2.4" Toungoo 0.9", Akyab 1.2", Rangoon 0.8" and Bassein 0.9". Skies are overcast in Lower Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam and locally in Bengal; Darjiling has had 755, Chittagong 3.5", Jalpaiguri 2.3", Sibsagar 1.6", Cox's Bazar 1.7", Dibrugarh 1.1" and Dhubri 1.1". Skies are heavily clouded except in the west of Bihar and Orissa where they are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Bihar and Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the Kumaon hills; Chakrata reports 0.2". Skies are clear in the west United Provinces, moderately to heavily clouded in west Central India and the west Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces, Central India East, Berar and the Central Provinces East.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has occurred locally in the Punjab East and North, the North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat, and at a few stations in Kashmir; Mount Abu has had 0.5", Murree 0.7", Sonamarg 0.3" and Rawalpindi, Rajkot and Surat 0.2" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, Rajputana and Kashmir, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-West Frontier Province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 103 deg at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Coast North; Ratnagiri has had 0.5". Mercara 0.4", Cochin 0.4", Marmagao, Bangalore and Trivandrum 0.2" each, and Mangalore, Calicut and Kodaikanal 0.3" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan, Mysore and south Madras, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and parts of the north Madras coast. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad North.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—August 7th. Pasighat (Assam) 5.1".

Summary of the Monsoon forecast for August and September 1928.

The monsoon rainfall of August and September in the Peninsula and northwest India is likely to be normal or in excess.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 9-8-28 Colaba Point 0.64, Fort 0.23, J. J. Hospital 0.20.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 59.81, Fort 74.36, J. J. Hospital 58.58.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 50.90. Fort 61.32, J. J. Hospital 49.33.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 48.10, Fort 70.54, J. J. Hospital 58.91.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th August 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.790 inches (.053 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .712 inches (.048 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (1.2 above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees (1.2 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.64 inches.

Total rainfal during the year 59.82. inches.

Total rainfall durng the year 59.82.

PROTECTION FOR CHEMICALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I came across a correspondence in your issue of 20th July on the above subject. Your correspondent assumes the role of a guardian of the interests of the textile and the metal workers' industries. But why should that role prompt him to be an enemy of the indigenous chemical industry? If an industrialist, he need not be told that the chemical industry is a key industry and that the wealth and prosperity of a nation depends on the development of this industry. In fact it is the chemical industry first and foremost that has enabled nations in the West to the attainment of all their present economic well-being. The national Governments of England, France, Germany and the United States are even now protecting their chemical industry and are sedulously watching and furthering its advancement by every means in their power. Your correspondent with all his knowledge of things should have considered how India is situated as regards this industry, before he hastened to take up cudgels against the few chemical manufacturers of India, who, at great sacrifice, have laid the foundation of the industry in India and are striving against all odds, to minimise the country's dependence on foreigners for every chemical commodity. Your correspondent seems to have clean forgotten the lessons of the period of the last great war, but the textile manufacturers and metal workers cannot have forgotten them so easily. Prices of chemicals were during that period raised four and five hundred per cent. or even higher. Would such a predicament have occurred if there had existed a flourishing chemical industry in the country?

To turn to certain statements made by your correspondent in his letter let me tell your readers that he has not cared to collect correct facts before he rushed into print with such misplaced enthusiasm. When he talks of the prices of acids, he does not care to find out what they were in pre-war years, in years even after the war and what they are now. I give below a brief statement showing how prices of acids and certain other Chemical now manufactured in India have ruled during a period of the past 15 years.

It will be seen from the above table that in all cases the present prices of the most commonly used chemicals are lower to-day than they were even in pre-war times, notwithstanding the fact that labour and freights are much higher to-day. It may also be noticed that the prices have gone down much since 1922/23, since which year the Dharamsi Morarji Co. started manufacturing these chemicals and put them on the market. To give a most vivid instance let us consider how the price of alum has fluctuated. Since 1910 onwards to 1922 the price of this article was Rs. 170/ to Rs. 180/- per ton. The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company put the stuff on the market and importers found it necessary to reduce the price. In the course of the past few years it slowly lowered down to Rs. 150/ per ton to Rs. 140/ after some time, then to Rs. 130/- and at last to Rs. 120/- per ton in 1927. The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company finding it an unworkable proposition at this price suspended the manufacture of this article and in the course of only a few months the importers have again carried the price up to Rs. 160/-. Has your correspondent studied these vissicitudes? And if he has, what has he to say?

It is a well-known fact that before the war and some years after the war, the whole Acid business was in the hands of a syndicate in Bombay and it ruled the retail prices. The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company started manufacturing acids and selling them wholesale and retail and the prices lowered down 25 to 50 per cent. Is this to the gain of the textile and metal workers or to their loss?

Your correspondent finds fault with the chemical manufacturers because according to him they do not utilise their wastes and as an instance states that salt cake which is a bye-product of hydrochloric acid is allowed to go to waste. This is a mere misstatement so far as I know. The D. M. C. Company has been utilising this bye-product almost from the beginning and is making the identical products your correspondent suggests. But even utilisation of bye-products entails certain costs and the manufacture would be impossible if prices of the finished articles go below these costs. This fact your correspondent does not probably know, or wantonly ignores.

Your correspondent refers to the prices of acids ruling sometime ago when there was going on an unhealthy war between two chemical manufacturers of Bombay. No doubt the prices had then gone down low but that was an abnormal matter and no reasonable man would expect or would even wish that such abnormal things can or should prevail for all time. Such a warfare continued long would kill those concerned and the rising industry along with them. No patriotic industrialist would like to be benefitted by such unfortunate happening.

The contentions your correspondent advances would sit well in the mouth of a selfish importer of foreign goods, who gets ruffled at the slightest breeze that seems likely to disturb his trade even momentarrily. He never cares whether a rising important industry goes to the wall or the country suffers as a consequence. His whole sordid interest is centred in saving his bulging pocket.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CHEMICALS.

Sulphuric Acid 1.84 per gallon pre-war price Rs. 2 to Rs. 2/4. Price 1920/21 Rs. 2/6 to Rs. 2/8. Price 1922/23 Rs. 2/4 to Rs. 2/6. Present Rs. 1/12 to 1/14

Hydrochloric Acid 94 deg. twd. per lb. pre-war price As. 2/6. Price 1920/21 As. 2/6. Price 1922/23 As. 6/. Present As. 2 to As. 2/6.

Nitric Acid 32 deg. twd. per lb. pre-war price As. 6/-. Price 1920/21 As. 6 to As. 8. Price 1922/23 As. 6/. Price As. 5 to As. 5/6.

Alum, per cwt. pre-war price Rs. 8/8. Price 1920/21 Rs. 8/8 to Rs. 9/-. Price 1922/23 Rs. 8/8. Present Rs. 6 to Rs. 8/-.

Copper Sulphate per cwt. pre-war price Rs. 22 to 24. Price 1920/21 Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Price 1922/23 Rs. 25 to Rs. 28. Present Rs. 19 to Rs. 22/-.

Copperass per cwt. pre-war price Rs. 4. Price 1920/21 Rs. 5/-. Price 1922/23 Rs. 4/10. Present Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/8.

Glauber's Salt pre-war price Rs. 4. Price 1920/21 Rs. 4/8. Price 1922/23 Rs. 4/4. Present Rs. 3/8.

HOW S. I. R. STRIKE FIZZLED OUT

GOVT. AND LEADERS TO BLAME

(From A Correspondent.)

How the strike of the S. I. R. fizzled out was narrated by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, who has just returned from Madras before a mass meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union held in the compound of Matunga workshop on Wednesday evening. Mr. Jhabwalla said two strike leaders came to Bombay early last month to enquire if the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen would join the strike if the employees of the S. I. R. struck work. Mr. Jhabwalla replied that it was a serious matter and required consideration. They then went to Nagpur and Calcutta with a view to sound the views of the leaders of the Railwaymen's Union there. On the 18th of July they wired from Nagpur for a reply and Mr. Jhabwalla immediately replied to them to wait till the 28th July. It appeared that these telegraphic communications were held over for some reason or the other by the authorities and did not reach destination.

WHY THE STRIKE FIZZLED OUT.

To his great surprise, said Mr. Jhabwalla, the strike was declared on the 20th which was bound to be a failure for want of proper organisation and support with the result that seven thousand men were thrown out of work. The president of the S. I. R. Union also happened to be a pleader and not a railway man and the whole thing was rushed through in a hurry. If Government said Mr. Jhabwalla had not interrupted the telegraphic communication it was possible that the strike would not have been declared. He was of opinion that both Government as well as strike leaders were to be blamed for the strike on S. I. R. the former withholding the communication and the latter for declaring a strike without making proper arrangement for its success.

He therefore advised the G.I.P. Railwaymen to enroll themselves in their thousands first to the Railwaymen's Union and contribute at least Rs. 25,000 towards strike fund of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The Federation at Madras resolved to start a strike fund of at least Rs. 50,000.

CONDITION FOR STRIKE ORGANISATION.

His second condition for strtike organisation was a membership of at least 50,000 on the whole G.I.P. Railway line At present the Union had 27,000 members. He then said if they had Rs. 50,000 for strike fund and 50,000 men on the roll of the Union, he would press on the Agent to grant their legitimate demands, viz. minimum pay for menials Rs. 30/- per month, free quarters, eight hours' work, educational facilities for the workers' children at all centres, security of work and abolition of fine system etc. If the agent did not grant their demands, he threatened that the strike would be declared not only on the G.I.P. but on all Indian railways.

The meeting passed resolutions as suggested by Mr. Jhabwalla in his speech.

AMERICAN COTTON STANDARD

ON VIEW AT AMERICAN CONSULATE

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLS

The American Consulate is in receipt of a set of United States Official Cotton Standards for grades and colors as well as samples of staple types of American Upland cotton of the lengths 3-4", 7-8", 15-16" and 1".

The Standards include:—No. 4 or Strict Middling; No. 5 or Middling; No. 6 or Strict Low Middling; No. 7 or Low Middling; No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary; No. 9 or Good Ordinary.

The Standards have been adopted by the leading cotton exchanges of Europe, including the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations, and agreements were entered into between these exchanges and the United States Department of Agriculture to facilitate the use of the sandards in foreign countries.

Anyone interested in American cotton can see these standards and types at the American Consulate, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, at any time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

The Consulate has also a few copies of the United States Department of Agriculture publication entitled "Standards for Cotton Classification in the United States and Abroad." This pamphlet describes fully the scheme of the official standards and also gives copies of agreements with European exchanges.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT

AMENDMENT BILL PASSES SECOND READING

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In the Bengal Legislative Council after two days' discussion in which the viewpoints of both Zemindars and tenants were urged the second reading of the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill was adopted without division.—A. P.

REGENERATION OF INDIA

DEPENDS ON HER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

The Manager and staff of the Rangoon office of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, were At Home to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at their office this afternoon.

Replying Mr. Patel thanked his hosts and said that politics and industry were like brother and sister and always went hand in hand. The regeneration of India depended to a great extent on her industrial development in which alone, he opined, lay a satisfactory solution of the problem of unemployment of the middle classes.

In the evening Mr. Patel attended an At Home given by the Bengal Club where he was presented with a welcome address. Justice J. R. Das presided.

In the course of his reply Mr. Patel advised the Bengalis to identify themselves with the Burmese ideals and aspirations and said they should become members of Burmese Associations and help Burmese institutions in every possible way. He poimed out that unless they woke up now a time would come when the situation would be very difficult for them.

Here Mr. Patel read out a telegram from Mr. Gandhi just received by him. "Bardoli, 8th. Thank God settlement reached. All main demands granted. Gandhi."—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

donment of the acreage will not be settled until next Bureau report which will be released on the 8th September.

Under the circumstances, we cannot take a definite view of the price tendency but believe scalping operations will be the best course to persue according to weather changes."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.:—

"Although we believe hereafter any sharp advance would encounter Southern Hedge-selling, the crop has not yet passed the critical period. According to Garside the crop is about three weeks late and 10 per cent. is not yet safe. Further, Garside reports the presence of Boll-weevils in 2.3rd of the Belt and rapid increase in usual points.

Everything now depends on crop conditions during August, and should the weather become favourable for insects, we look for sharp advances.

We consider the 'Short' side dangerous and prefer purchases on set-backs increasing same if weather becomes unfavourable."

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, August 9.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.'s weekly report issued to-day:—

Throughout the week the market was dull until yesterday when on the publication of the first Government Crop estimate there was a sharp recovery of about 80 points in New York. The Report gives the condition of the crop as at 1st August as 67.9 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,291,000 bales. The Ginnings until the same date were 88,000 as compared with 1,63,000 bales on the same date last year. As the market had been expecting an estimate of about half a million higher the recovery in price is not surprising. The weekly weather report was also published yesterday and another week's good progress has been made. While the crop is still late in some portions of the belt fruiting is reported to be making good progress, with less shedding than usual. It is believed that the Crop Reporting Board has made a liberal allowance for Boll-weevil damage. The weather lately has not been favourable to these insects, but it is yet too early to gauge this year's damage. The Report published yesterday is only the first guess and will have to be revised as the season progresses. Consequently the weather from now on is still the all-important factor and our Georgian friends have cabled us this morning that if the favourable weather continues the crop has the appearance of being very large. As the price to the farmer is a satisfactory one we expect the hedge selling to continue in sufficient quantity to prevent any any advance and with trade displaying no signs of revival consuming interests are likely to await further crop developments before committing themselves to any extent.

In the Bombay market we have had another depressing week. The attempt of the Millowners to got their men to resume work has been unsuccessful and the prospects of a settlement of the Strike appear as far off as over. Export demand has again been very poor and holders of our large unsold stock are becoming more anxious the nearer we approach our next crop. Yesterday's recovery in Ameriha has come as a great relief to Bombay and it is to be hoped the unfortunate holders of ready cotton and "dear out of parity" New Crop Contracts will take advantage of this gift from the American Crop Reporting Board to lighten their load. As we have been pointing out for several weeks there is nothing bullish about the Indian cotton position and we strongly advise sales at the present price.

Messrs. Bruel & Co.:—

"It is very likely that the Bureau has made a very much more liberal allowance for probable Boll-weevil damage than private estimators. Should the boll-weevil damage prove serious it may be that the Government figures will prove nearer the mark than those of private estimators but should this not be the case and should the favourable weather which has been experienced since the drst of this month continues a big increase will have to be anticipated in the next Bureau estimate. We recommend selling on advances and so far as the local position is concerned we strongly advise missing no opportunity of disposing of ready stocks."

Messrs. Langley & Co.:—

Amongst the comments cabled by the Department are the following:—

"Cotton is fruiting freely with less shedding than usual. Recent rains in West Texas have been extremely beneficial, but crop in that area will be two weeks late and will require a late autumn to mature properly."

Advices indicate a general opinion that in arriving at their estimate of 14,291,000 bales, the Bureau has allowed for more damage by boll-weevil than present conditions justify. This remains to be proved or disproved, but we would draw our clients' attention to the fact that last year at this date the Bureau "over-estimated" the actual crop by half a million bales. We contend that conditions to-date this season justify expectations of serious weevil damage and continue to advise purchases.

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co.:—

"The most important question before the trade is now of possible damage by boll-weevil as normal damage allowance is already included in the Government estimate and to that extent discounted. The future course of prices will be entirely guided by weather developments and realisation of weevil damage. Showery weather is always favourable for encouragement of weevil, while extreme heat will deteriorate the crop out-look. Thus there is need for mild heat to check weevil damage and save the plants from deterioration. The crop is late by a fortnight and is still susceptible to weather developments and the question of aban-

(Continued in Col. 5)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Malwa" with the English mails of July 26 due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League—Colaba United v. Police, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League—Attached v. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11.

S. S. "Macedonia" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League—Cheshires v. Ulsters, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those already empanelled in the case under trial) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) instead of this (Friday) morning as previously informed.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 79. The total mortality this day last year was 100.

"G" WARD D. C. C.

Applications are invited from those who want to stand as a candidate from this ward to B. P. C. C. before Wednesday, (15th instant), up to 6 p.m., duly proposed and seconded. The voting will take place on Sunday (19th instant) from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The result of the election of the Managing Committee held at the last meeting of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, is as under:—Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Khan Bahadur P. N. Davar, Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Messrs. D. F. Cama, N. M. Mehenti, A. E. Dalal, P. M. Mody, B. M. Dastoor, J. H. P. Jamasp, G. A. Taraporewalla, and B. R. Munshi.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 46,050-1-0 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—Previously announced, Rs. 46,050-1-0; The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association Ltd., Rs. 501; Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Rs. 101; Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 46,677-1-0.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CONGRESS CANDIDATES TO CONTEST

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its adjourned meeting held on Thursday evening appointed a representative committee to carry on propaganda, select candidates and contest for the ensuing Municipal election to be held in February next.

Mr. Nimbker, its Secretary, said that hitherto it was the practice to run the election in co-operation with the Nationalist Municipal party, but it was found desirable now that the Congress should contest the elections on its own responsibility.

The following representative Committee was appointed:—Mr. J. B. Patel, Chairman, Messrs. V. A. Desai, M. N. Talpade, K. N. Jogekar, Lalji Pendse, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Dange, Munshi Mirza Mahomedali, Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, S. L. Silam, Mohanlal Desai, Dr. Vora and R. S. Nimbkar (Secretary.)

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POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING: 2ND DAY

ACCEPTANCES

The following are the acceptances for the second day's races of the Summer Meeting of the Poona season, to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Valentino 9-0, Maharaja 9-0, Gurma 8-11, Tahamtan 8-1, Roscoff 8-0, Walida 8-10, Eed 8-1, Chaldean 8-10, Gentle Prince 8-6, Friday 8-5, Sialkot 8-5, Saturday 8-5, Nusserwan 8-4, Prince Edward 8-4, Venture 8-1, Furdoon 8-1, Tai 8-1, Seewan 7-9, Ismail Beg 7-9, Try To Win 7-5, Biaritz 6-10.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Zoolfakar 9-3, Dilawar Beg 8-13, Rajeb 8-11, Nadim 8-10, Malikizaman 8-10, Safety 8-6, Falfool 8-6, Cossack 8-6, Sultan Khan 8-5, Tiger 8-1, Burq 8-1, October 7-11, June 7-5, May 7-9, Great Power 7-9, Saood Beg 7-9, Asad Pasha 7-9, Radha'a 7-7, Zafar 7-5, Fakrulmulk 6-10.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Orange Blossom 9-8, Vari 9-8, Akra 9-5, Garibaldi 9-5, Hazal 9-3, Variety 9-3, Zainulmulk 9-3, Prince Charlie 9-0, Raza Khan 9-0, Wednesday 8-13, Sayyad 8-11, Nassima 8-11, Alder II 8-11, Butterfly 8-10, Kruzer 8-10, Royal 8-8, Sarhan II 8-4, Nabih 7-9, Salim 7-9, Topsy Tarvy 7-9.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Brasidas 9-8, Brannockstown 9-8, Rosegate Air 9-3, Mahboobi 7-9, The Fliver 9-3, Four Square 9-3, Britonart 9-3, Tamara 9-3, Arson 8-8, Bonaparte 8-8, Ayaz 8-8, Calcutta 8-8, Mahableshwar 8-8, Quarryman II 8-8, Shanawaz 8-8, Danzig 8-8, Sir Tristam 8-4, Bright Story 7-9, Newark 7-9, Guinea Flight 7-9, Record 7-6, Nightwork 7-6, This Freedom 7-6.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Sun Spray 9-9, Selman 8-10, Mooltan 8-10, Waterloo II 8-8, Haboob 7-7, Kadoor Beg 8-5, Saifulzaman 8-4, Dawood 8-3, Ferdinand 8-2, Aasuf 8-0, Stability 8-0, France 7-10, Moosaad 7-10, White Silk 7-9, Baig 7-6, Orange Prince 7-5.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Najian 9-7, Amood 8-9, Red Prince 9-3, Noman 8-13, Wood Apple 8-10, Security 8-9, Roulette 8-7, Salonic 8-6, Azedin 8-4, White Cross 8-2, My Bow 8-0, Hoojaz 7-12, Good Gold 7-12, Gooliab 7-10, Hatchel 7-7, Roman 7-7, Humerous 7-6, Fairdoss 7-4, Kurdistan 7-2.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 1,000.

L. S. D. 9-7, Deltos 9-2, Candle Hill 9-0, Speedy Marquis 9-0, Fun of the Fayre 9-0, Precious 8-12, Radha Piari 7-5, Starboard 8-12, Talaat Beg 8-10, Hoppy 8-7, Katerfelto 7-5, The Bow 7-4, Chrysolite 8-10, Tristan 8-8, Halim 8-6, Burgos 8-6, Modesty 8-5, Ardley 8-4, Glattonbury 8-4, The Sloat 8-4, Nydia 8-2, My Realm 8-2, Fire Star 8-0, Ismet 7-12, Rosewater 7-11, King's Yellow 7-9.

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Pensecola 9-4, Star of Italy 8-13, Romanesco 7-4, King's Heron 6-12, Three Star II 8-13, Orange Lena 8-12, Sparks 8-10, Lakeside 8-4, Vikramsinha 6-12, Starter 8-4, Calcutta 8-3, Crisdolla 7-8, Beaver Puff 7-6, Milltown 7-4, Co-Respondent 7-4, Italian Poet 6-12, Roulette II 6-12.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

Mansoor Beg 9-12, Mashalla 7-6, Rubdan 9-10, Ghazuwan 9-0, Lucky Star 9-8, Jodi 8-11, Robert 8-11, Dilawar 8-6, Avar 8-6, Subhan 8-2, Sheema 8-1, Shamsuzzaman 7-13, Sarsam 7-6, Some Surprise 7-6, Tyrant 7-4, Telafar 7-4, Jalmood 7-4, Hamond 7-2, Zulu 7-1.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Buchanan" left Suez on the Qevening of the 7th instant.

KANARA CATHOLICS TAKE TO BEGGING BOWL

MEMORANDUM FOR SIMON SEVEN

HOLE AND CORNER METHODS RESENTED

There has been considerable scheming and intriguing going on amongst a few self-constituted leaders of the Kanara Catholics to present their "petition for mercy" before the Simon Commission. The Committee of the Kanara Catholic Association, which is adorned by these worthies, who are mainly Government servants, and some others courting the smiles and favours of the bureaucrats has sprung a surprise upon the nationalist minded members of their community by drafting a Memorandum to be presented to the Simon Showmen.

Taking it for granted that it is politically expedient and right to go abegging to the Simonians, the Committee of the Kanara Catholic Association has blundered and betrayed the cause of their other fellow-Catholics, by rushing to present their Memorandum, when the East Indian and Goan Catholic Communities—who predominate amongst the Catholics in Bombay—have patriotically fallen in line with the other Indian communities by categorically refusing to be drawn into co-operation.

BACK DOOR METHODS.

The Committee of the K. C. A. passed a resolution to submit the memorandum, and kept the entire general body of members in the dark, until Mr. Joachim Alva, one of the members of the K. C. A. wrenched out from the President at the annual general meeting in last June, the information "that the Committee had asked the Secretary to draft the memorandum." Finding that the Committee was resolved to expedite their business to go before the Simon Commission, Mr. Joachim Alva and some others who are the new members of the Committee, sought to move a resolution in the Committee that the old resolution passed to submit the memorandum, be rescinded as it was 'ultra vires' under the constitution of the League. Politics could not be included among the activities of the K. C. A. under the Societies Registration Act, under which the K. C. A. is registered, though political education is only allowed after the amendment of 1927, which, of course, has not and cannot have retrospective effect. Government servants have been and still are members of the Kanara Catholic Association, but political activities were forbidden to them when the constitution was adopted and registered.

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES TO RESCUE.

The Government henchmen on the Committee finding themselves in a fix succeeded in adopting a novel and ingenious method to further their end. They laid their case before Mr. Mitchell, the Registrar of Societies, and begged of him to define what was meant by "politics." Mr. Mitchell, it is reported, lectured to them on politics and remarked that "the word politics had not yet been defined at all." The most ridiculous thing in the whole affair turned out when Mr. Mitchell, is reported to have told the members who interviewed him, that to co-operate with the Simon Commission was no politics at ll.

A series of resignations both from the Committee and the Association are being threatened as a result of the back-door methods of the Committee, and Mr. Clement Rebello, (of the Indian Textile Journal) who is the Editor of the "Mangalorean Review"—the organ of the Kanara Catholic Association—has already sent in his resignation of the Editorship and the membership of the Committee as a protest against the tactics adopted by the Committee.

A General Meeting of the Association is called for Sunday the 19th August, when the members will be asked to set their seal of approval upon the magnificent work of preparing the Memorandum o the Simon Commission.

LATE MR. P. M. DALAL

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S GREAT LOSS

The first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for current month was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The President after signing the minutes of the last meeting expressed regret of the Corporation at the sad death of Mr. Pherozshah M. Dalal, which took place on Wednesday. Mr. Dalal, he said, was Financial Adviser to the Corporation for the last twenty years and by his death the City as well as the Corporation had sustained a great loss.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday without transacting any business, as Thursday was a Parsi sectional holiday.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF PRESS

THE LAW AND JOURNALISTS

Comments on the rights and privileges of journalists and the press were made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday in sentencing Chhaganlal B. Mehta, the Editor of the "Kutch Kesari" and Chimanlal Ishwarlal Mehta, the printer of the same paper, to pay a fine of Rs. 70 and 30 respectively, on the charge of defamation preferred against them by Mr. B. N. Meisheri, Editor of the "Swadesh" a Gujarati Weekly of Bombay.

His Worship observed:

There seems to be a great misunderstanding prevailing among some journalists in India, who seem to imagine that greater latitude is permissible to journalists and the press than to private individuals. The law on the subject has been repeatedly laid down by High Courts of the several Provinces and recently by their Lordships of the Privy Council in the case of (41 Calcutta 1023) where they say: "We regret to find that there appears on one side in his case a timeworn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the profession of the press as distinguished from the members of the public. The freedom of the journalists is as ordinary as the freedom of the subject and to whatever length the subject in general may go, so also the journalist, but apart from the Statute Law his privilege is no other and no higher."

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that in the issue of the "Cutch Kesari" of May 26, 1927, there appeared an article as "From Our Cutch Correspondent" in the course of which certain allegations were made against the complainant. The complainant was described in the article as "Gadhipati" meaning an ass and that he had turned a traitor for the sake of his belly. It was also alleged that a sum of Rs. 150 per month was being paid by the Maharao of Cutch to the "Dog" (complainant) to stop him from barking. This the complainant submitted was false and defamatory of himself.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The first accused submitted that the article was published in his paper while he was away in Bombay. Further it was not defamatory at all of the complainant as the article itself stated that the correspondent did not believe in the truth of those statement.

His Worship after going through the evidence declared that he had no doubt that the article was defamatory and contained untruth statements. He pentenced the accused as above.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The public meeting announced to be held on Sunday, the 12th instant at Bhavnagar under the auspices of the Anjuman-Islam in support of the Gujarat-Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference, will have to be postponed as Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who is to preside at the meeting, had unexpectedly to leave Bhavnagar on Wednesday, the 8th instant and will not be in the town till Sunday. The meeting will now, be held on Sunday the 19th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	19.98
To-day's Opening Rate	19.80
Difference	—.18
To-day's Closing Rate	18.52
Difference	—.146

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	10.42
To-day's Opening Rate	10.44
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.11
Difference	—.31

Broach Expectation Rs. 356 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 9.
Silver Ready	27 5 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of the Market is steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay. Aug. 9.
1st Settlement	52 4 0
2nd Settlement	52 6 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1928.

In reply to a question the Bengal Council learnt that the Government grant per head of pupils in the European primary and secondary schools was 48.8 and 59.3 respectively, while for the Indian primary and secondary schools it was 1.3 and 4.9 respectively.

• • • •

Politically irresponsible and inexperienced members (vide reports on the working of the Reforms) attempted without notice to discover differences between the figures and became so irresponsible as to demand the reason for "differential treatment" thus attempting to create bad blood between the Whites and the "Natives."

• • • •

But the Minister seems to be lacking neither in courage nor in scholarship. While accepting responsibility, on behalf of himself, his colleagues—Reserved and Transferred—and the Governor, he also referred the members to retrospective eternity saying that the custom had been prevailing from "time immemorial."

• • • •

But members whose historical sense seems to be limited wanted to know the meaning of "time immemorial." How absurd to have asked such a question? The President, however, put a stop to this exhibition of ignorance by passing over to another item.

• • • •

Yes, both the Minister and the President are Indians from "time immemorial" and one of them at least, with the approval of the other, has made researches into pre-historic days of India before the Dravidians to discover that the proportions quoted existed even then. Shades of Darwin!

• • • •

Sir Malcolm Hailey said at Simla that "all that he was able to give he had given to the Punjab in a spirit of genuine devotion." My sympathies are with the United Provinces. They will have to put up with a Governor bankrupt of all talents.

• • • •

But to be serious, I hope it is not true at all, because otherwise it would be said of Sir Malcolm "He gave to the Punjab what was meant for Prestige."

• • • •

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

"Mr. Abhyankar is carrying on an extensive propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission. Private meetings are being held to consider the course the Ministers should take. It is believed that some developments are expected before the Council Session begins."—Associated Press.

• • • •

Both Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Deshmukh are tried Nationalists and I have no doubt, whatever the "developments" that are expected to take place, they will not be found to be voting, like our Bombay Ministers, with the Government on the question of co-operating with the Simon Commission.

• • • •

By the way, as regards our Bombay Ministers' betrayal I have heard a story which I give for all it is worth without vouching for its truth.

• • • •

It is this. The Ministers were anxious to remain neutral on the Simon issue. But another powerful member of Government is reported to have declared that, if they decided to do so not only would he himself also remain neutral but would see that his followers in the Council also followed suit. That threat seems to have settled the matter and they all decided, like members of a happy family, to sink together—in the eyes of their countrymen.

• • • •

"Why didn't you marry, Tom?" the young man asked the old bachelor.

"Well, you see," replied the single one, 'when I was quite young I resolved that I wouldn't marry until I found an ideal woman. I was difficult to please; but after many years I found her."

"Lucky beggar! And then—"

"She was looking for the ideal man," replied the bachelor, sadly.

BOMBAY MILL BOSS' GROUSE

WHAT A PITY IT DID N'T COME EARLIER"

SAWYER ON NEW FETTERS FOR WORKERS

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, in an interview to the Associated Press, hailed the proposed Trades Disputes Bill in the following terms.

"It is excellent legisation. What a pity it could not have been put into operation a few months ago! We should then have had no millstrike. No misery would have been inflicted on thousands of poor misguided workpeople, and also the majority of extremist leaders would have been enjoying a holiday at Government expense."

As regards the Conciliation Board over the mill-strike, proposed by the Bombay Government, Mr. Sawyer said that it would be discussed by the millowners shortly.—A. P.

THE MILL STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was deeply interested to read an account of your representative's interview with Mr. Osman Sobani. I think it is high time that influential and independent public men like Dr. Deshmukh and others should meet the representatives of millowners and mill workers and try to bring about a settlement on the lines suggested by Mr. Sobani.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MISRA.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

WEDNESDAY'S ATTENDANCE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Wednesday the 8th instant was 8,794.

Cawnpore—The Chahellum celebrations passed away peacefully without any untoward incident not withstanding the grave apprehensions due to cow being found killed on Tuesday night in Phulgali public street.—A. P.

Secunderabad—Ten thousand spectators witnessed the exciting match on Wednesday in the final of All India Ali Football Tournament between Wiltshire Regiment and Sportsman "A", the leading Hyderabad team, which ended in scoreless draw.—A. P.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADING TO SHOLAPUR

WEAVERS COME OUT

BOMBAY LABOUR LEADERS ON SCENE

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 8.

An open air meeting of the workers of the Vishnu and Laxmi Mills was held on Tuesday, when Messrs. Bradley, Joglekar and others addressed the workers and exhorted them to stand united.

Another huge meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. B. Khedgikar and was addressed by Mr. Bradley and others. There was a great stir amongst the workers as stones were thrown from some quarters to disperse the workers. The police force had to be summoned and the conductors of the meeting advised the workers to disperse and gather the next day on the Maidan.

A huge meeting of the workers was held to-day, Messrs. Bradley, Jogleker, Khedgikar, and Sumant addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed to strengthen the Union and make preparations for a general strike. It was resolved to appoint a Strike Committee of 15 members to deal with the strike situation and to enlist at least 150 volunteers to carry on propogand a amongst the workers.

WEAVERS COME OUT.

The workers of the Jam Mill (weavers) have come out. Other workers of other departments will come out to-morrow.

The workers of the Raja Narasing Girji Mill have sent an intimatimation to the Management that if their demands are not acceded to within a fortnight, they would be compelled to go on strike.

If necessary the volunteers are prepared to picket the mills.

45 DAYS' FAST OF JAIN MUNI MAHARAJ

GHATKOPAR, Aug. 9.

At Sheth L. N. Hall Matunga (G. I. P.), Jain Muni Maharaj Shree Bhagwandasji Maharaj has fasted for forty-three days taking only hot water from 28th June last up to date. He will fast for two more days, viz. 10th and 11th instant, making in all a fast for 45 days. Thousands of people go to Matunga from Bombay and the Suburbs everyday to see him. He has read over 32 Jain Shastras, within fifteen days of his fast, and is reading for eight to nine hours every day

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1923.

END THE FAVOURITISM.

We have made no secret of the views we hold, or rather, of the policy we have continuously advocated for an enduring advancement of architecture in India and for the protection of architects practising in India. There have been occasions when we have expressed emphatic disapproval of some of the methods, for which Mr. Batley is directly or indirectly responsible, followed in the conduct and management of the architectural classes in the Bombay School of Art. Mr. Batley's restrained and well-reasoned article, seeking protection for the interests of architects practising in India, published in the "Chronicle," affords us the occasion to appreciate the bold stand he has taken for the protection of their legitimate rights and opportunites. Architects in India have been hitherto content to obey the instructions from our "friends", the fair-weather tourists who are "experts" in everything except in the actual conditions of architects in India, and have allowed themselves therefore to be deliberately overlooked as incompetent. The natural consequence has been that India, deprived of the skilled assistance and experience of those who have spent their best time and talents in the country, has been systematically and deliberately impoverished and the free growth of her architectural aspirations equally systematically strangled. It would be superfluous to elaborate here the importance and necessity which we have repeatedly pointed out and which have once more been ably demonstrated by Mr. Batley, of open competitions for all public and large-scale artistic undertakings. Mr. Batley is entirely justified in the lament at the "lack of imagination which an emphatically prosaic outlook ignored" and which "lost the opportunity which India House afforded." He is expressing feeling which, we are sure, every self-respecting architect in India will share. The "India House", as at present designed is, he justly remarks, "definitely superficial", "theatrical" and suggests an "English store" rather than "India House." He has employed mild terms. They are, however, expressive enough to reveal the damaging truth. As a practising and established arcaitect of repute, Mr. Batley has shown how poverty of imagination has rendered conspicuous the absence of the "more definitely Indian treatment" in the designing of the "India House." It is not, however, poverty of imagination only. It is poverty of the necessary competence and talents and of all sense of justice as well that has produced at our cost the "English stores" libelled in London as "India House."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in the inerview we published the other day, showed how the High Commissioner and his friends and colleagues in London enacted the scandal revealed in the procedure of the "Advisory Committee" the High Commissioner nominated in London. We have shown how the Commissioner connived at the correspondents' in London who first lectured to and then ignored the Indian Legislature. Not one aspect or feature can be imagined that can possibly redeem the disgraceful scandal revealed in the procedure adopted regarding the designing of the "India House." The intolerable injustice to competent talent in India whose none too frequent opportunities have been deliberately stolen away by vested interests in London demands immediate protest from public institutions, like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Architectural Associations and the Central Indian Legislature. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and his colleagues in the Central Legislature may fruitfully enquire why open competition from architects in India was avoided, why the plans and designs were scrutinised and approved by persons unknown in India, why persons unknown in India nominated the architect for the "India House" without any apparent sanction from the Central Legislature, an architect almost universally disapproved in India? But enquiries will not be enough, if Indian interests are to be protected from further loot. Not a pie should be spent on the "English Stores" in London caricatured as "India House" until a full and complete enquiry is instituted and until an assurance is forthcoming about the future employment of Indian talent

NATIONAL WEALTH AND NATIONAL SHIPPING.

It was a remarkable coincidence that within a few days of the reprehensible attempt made by Sir Charles Innes in his Convocation speech as the Chancellor of the Rangoon University to instigate the Burmans against the peaceful and legitimate activities of Indians and Chinese, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in his reply to the welcome address of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Burma, should have advised the Indians domiciled and residing in the province to win the confidence of the Burmans and to make every endeavour to convince them that the prosperity of Burma was their main consideration. The true and patriotic ideal which the Hon. Mr. Patel thus presented to his countrymen residing in Burma is in striking contrast with the selfish outlook revealed by the speech of Sir Charles Innes who seems to be in perfect sympathy with the economic exploitation of Burma and the Burmans carried on by the Englishmen in Burma for decades past. With true insight the Hon. Mr. Patel observed that anyone who developed the economic resources of his own country or prevented its wealth from being drained out of the land really added to its national wealth and in this connection his compliment to the President of the Chamber for starting new industry like the match factory was well deserved.

Mr. Patel is a staunch believer in the doctrine of economic independence and fiscal autonomy for India. While alive to the circumstances which come in the way of Burma securing true economic independence, Mr. Patel appealed to the members to realise their own strength and pointed out to them how they could add to the national wealth of the country by preventing as much as possible its economic exploitation by the foreigners. His reference to the potential strength of the rice merchants and the rice trade in developing Indian shipping industry and thus adding to the national wealth of the country, was very apposite. Mr. Patel said:—"If you were to fully realise your own economic strength and your own power which emanates from all collective efforts and activity what can you not do for developing Indian shipping industry for which there is a universal demand in the country and thus promote its true economic welfare by helping to retain in the land itself, a large portion of the wealth which at present is drained out of it year after year"?

We have no doubt this touching appeal must have not only gone home to his hearers but will lead them to that patriotic action which it suggests. Mr. Patel is never in the habit of doing things half-heartedly. Not only did he not rest content with merely making an appeal to the members of the Burma Chamber as to how their potential strength, if properly utilised, for the development of Indian shipping, would add to the national wealth of the country but he also sounded a note of warning lest the immediate selfish interest of a few might lead to their being caught in the trap with the result that the economic exploitation by the foreigners would continue unabated. Mr. Patel observed. "I think it is necessary to remind you that the odds against it (the premier Indian shipping company,) are very powerful and, therefore, you have to be wide awake and always vigilant to watch and see that no inducements that may be thrown in your way, however tempting should be allowed to prevent you from doing your duty." We feel sure that all patriotic Indians will realise that this earnest and far-sighted warning to prevent the shipping indusry, that is being built up at present, from being wiped out by foreigners has not only a historic justification but is also quite timely in view of the attempts that are from time to time being made both from within and from without to obstruct the growth and development of our only premier shipping concern. National industries create national wealth. As observed by Mr. Patel, British shipping alone adds more than 200 crores of rupees every year to the national wealth of Great Britain. Every patriotic Indian will join Mr. Patel in the hope that he expressed that the Indian shipping industry will be a reality at no distant date and will endorse the powerful appeal he made to the members of the Burma Chamber to realise their own strength and promote the development of Indian shipping in the true economic interests of their country.

BARDOLI THE EXEMPLAR.

By universal consent Bardoli has won a signal victory. In the general rejoicing and distribution of praise let none be so undiscerning as not to praise, first and foremost, the heroic Satyagrahis of Bardoli, their noble band of volunteers, and, above all, the true Sardar but for whose firmness as well as gentleness, as Mahatma Gandhi says, the settlement would have been impossible. And who can forget the man who inspired one and all of these heroes? Now, after the triumph of war must come the triumphs of peace, silent preparatory work for the bigger and wider struggle ahead. In his message to the peasants Mr. Vallabhbhai asks them to resume their usual work and in particular to collect further evidence for submission to the Inquiry Committee. The work for the inquiry is a question of weeks. Mr. Vallabhbhai, therefore, reminds his volunteers that "the still greater task of doing constructive work among the peasants of Bardoli will need all the sympathetic attention and the services of the volunteers, that it may be possible to extend it if the country is to reap the full benefit of the great mass awakening that has taken place in Bardoli and Valod." We have no doubt that scores of volunteers from all parts of the country would respond to Mr. Vallabhbhai's appeal and would deem it a privilege to work among the Bardoli peasants. They will be inspired by this service and will learn the secret of Bardoli's success and of true village organisation in general. They will then be able to carry that knowledge to their own talukas that would be but too happy to learn the lesson of Bardoli. Bardoli has been an exemplar and India expects it to continue to be an exemplar.

AN INSULTING BAN.

With reference to the ban on Mahatma Gandhi's portrait in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute we understand that the Board of Management is meeting shortly to consider the question. We earnestly hope the Board will have no hesitation in removing the ill-advised ban and that the Chairman himself, like a good Christian, will revise his view of the matter. It would be to the lasting disgrace of the Institute if the ban were to continue. Mahatmaji is dearer to an Indian than any other living man. Every Indian home or institution should regard it a privilege and honour to decorate its walls with his portrait. An educational institution in particular would be inspired by his portrait more than by that of any other person. It is incredible that the V. J. T. Institute should be guilty of insulting such a man and through him the whole country.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

"INDIA HOUSE" AN "ENGLISH STORE" ---DEFINITELY "SUPERFICIAL" AND "THEATRICAL"

(BY CLAUDE BATLEY, A.R.I.B.A.)

The "Chronicle's" recent interview with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, its leader thereon, and the comments of the writer of its "Art Notes" have been brought to my notice and I have been requested to give my views on architectural competitions in general, whether, in my opinion, "India House" in London was not a fit subject for such a competition, and whether the adoption of a more definitely Indian treatment would have rendered the building out of harmony with its surroundings or contravened the building regulations of the London County Council. What I have written below, in response to this request, is but my own individual expression of opinion, as an architect in private practice in India, with no knowledge of any particular circumstances that may have led to the design of "India House" being entrusted to Sir Herbert Baker rather than having been made the subject of an open Architectural Competition.

OPEN COMPETITIONS

Such competitions are very usual for important buildings of a public nature in both Europe and America and many brilliantly successful buildings have resulted. Indeed, many of those architects, whose names now stand very high in the esteem of the profession, gained their early reputation by the successful materialisation of their design being selected and executed as the outcome of such a competition. Personally, I am very strongly in favour of the design of every important public building being the subject of such an open competition, provided the conditions under which it is organised are above reproach.

The most essential of these conditions are:—(a) The appointment of a Professional Assessor or Assessors; (b) an assurance that the Competitor is the author of the design submitted under his name; (c) that the requirements of the promoters are clearly defined and given to all competitors; (d) that the services of the Author of the design placed first are retained throughout the work, with payment on a recognised scale of fees and that, should the work be abandoned, he is adequately remunerated for what he has already done; (e) that all the designs submitted are publicly exhibited with the award.

NO FAVOURITISM.

The reasons why I advocate such competitions are:—(a) that the promoters are likely to obtain the best design for the purpose in view, since many individual brains are concentrating on the solution of the problem; (b) that such competitions give a great opportunity to the younger and less known architects to prove their ability, if successful, and, if unsuccessful, to realise where their shortcomings lie by comparing their own effort with the selected design; (c) that such competitions produce new ideas, which, although sometimes at the first glance appearing crude and undeveloped, may eventually be brought to fruition and thus contribute to architectural progress; (d) that such competitions avoid the suspicion of favouritism and militate against the danger that the man who has already won his spurs may rest in his saddle, with that sense of security that leads either to monotony or retrogression; (e) that such a competition, with the public exhibition that is an essential feature, arouses public interest in the various solutions of the particular problem and thus encourages the man in the street to acquire the habit of looking critically at modern architectural design.

REAL "INDIAN HOUSE."

It is from this last point of view, especially that I consider an open competition, limited to architects who are practising or who have practised in India, would have been so fruitful in connection with "India House" for, even if we out here had failed to win it, the attempt would have at least let us know where we stand architecturally compared with those the bulk of whose practise lies elsewhere, while, on the other hand, if, by any chance, one of us had won it, he might have carried the idea of a real "India House" further, by associating himself with a fully qualified Consultant Engineer, a responsible and up-to-date contractor, and highly skilled craftsman, all from India and have utilized almost exclusively Indian materials, thus proving that India is now capable of undertaking the successful realisation of such a scheme, from its initial to its final stages. "India House" would then have been a practical demonstration in itself of India's potentialities and of her recent progress commercially.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The building is for propaganda purposes; my point is that the propaganda might have started even with the original design. It is the lack of imagination which an emphatically prosaic outlook ignored which I lament, and which lost the opportunity which "India House" afforded to arouse the intense and romantic interest, so readily kindled in the heart of the average Indian and Englishman alike and may be dubbed "sentimentalism", a trait, of which the one is somewhat ostentatiously proud and of which the other is equally ostentatiously shy, but which is none-the-less an ever present factor and a most valuable asset in the cementing of the bonds of Empire. This fact was certainly fully realised and exploited in the war days, but seems often to be overlooked entirely in the at least equally potential times of peace. How delightedly both Londoners themselves and their Indian visitors would have followed the progress of a real Indian building in their city, and it would have expressed its purpose during its growth with a publicity that will necessarily be absent now, since it is only one of the efforts of a well-known architect, who has already won his laurels in other parts of the Empire.

ENGLISH STORE NOT "INDIAN HOUSE."

It is true that Sir Herbert Baker has introduced features which on the exterior of the building, even if they are used in a definitely superficial manner, will still suggest to the casual passer-by the building's Indian connection. Its interior also, if somewhat theatrical, is certainly inspired by his recent Indian experience. It is clear too that he intends that actual

(Continued on Page 8.)

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Critics of the present system of education have not been slow in pointing out that one of the most glaring defects of education as it is imparted to the young to-day is that there is no place provided in the curriculum for such literature as would give one an accurate idea of the philosophical, religious and political greatness of India's historic past. It is not an uncommon sight to see a graduate waxing eloquent over the martial exploits of Napoleon and Wellington and betray a surface or superficial acquaintance with the history of the political or social institutions of the times of Akbar and Shivaji. Ask a college-going student who wrote "Candida" and "Shaw" will be the prompt answer. But if the same student were asked about the authorship of "The Bird of Time" or "The Ballads of Ancient Hindostan" an amazing silence would greet the query. There is nothing intrinsically wrong or bad in studying the works of Shaw and Belloc, Scott and Meredith or Kant and Plato. But a system of education which fosters, as it were, into the minds of those who are brought under its influence, the spirit or tendency to look upon everything Western as worthy of our admiration and emulation is bound to destroy ere long that sense of pride in the greatness of our nation—that greatness which found an adequate expression in its philosophy and scientific achievements in the past.

I feel Prof. Shah has laid the public of Bombay under deep obligation by delivering the series of lectures, which series, by the way, ends on the 13th instant—on Indian civilization. Those who availed themselves of the lectures must have felt that the subject of the series—apart from its purely academic interest—has a practical bearing on our every day life and its problems. May I humbly suggest that the lectures may be published in a book-form so as to be within easy reach of those who desire to know, within a suitable compass, the many-sided aspects of Indian civilization. The book, if published, would be doubly welcomed in these days when persons who profess to be politically friendly towards India are really forging fresh chains for its economic and political enslavement and bondage.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. CHONKAR.

Dadar, Aug. 7.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Divide et impera was the old Roman motto and it should be ours."

LORD ELPHINSTONE,
(as Governor of Bombay).

Bureaucrats in Temper.

The Government of Madras seem to be in a panicky mood and when the bureaucracy is in such a mood it does not hesitate grossly to abuse the powers it possesses. The Government served orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar and Mr. W. V. R. Naidu restraining them from addressing meetings within a radius of five miles of Negapatam and they were asked to leave Negapatam immediately. These Labour leaders were proceeding to Negapatam to study the situation and, as they declare in their statement, there was no likelihood of a breach of peace on account of their addressing meetings. Not only, therefore, is Government's action against them an unjustifiable interference in an industrial dispute but it is also an indication, as the Labour leaders say, that Government desire to continue the deadlock. If Government imagine that by resorting to such high-handed action they will put down Labour unrest they are sadly mistaken. Bureaucrats who lose their temper and their common-sense when faced with a situation that demands tactful and sympathetically handling are a danger to the Government as well as the public.

Communalism And Politics.

Communalism in politics is an unmitigated evil, but to those who would hinder the constitutional progress of India on the score of communalism a good retort is given by, of all persons, Sir Malcolm Hailey. Responding to a farewell address at Simla, he observed that though communal dissensions were an obstacle to political progress, they "were the outcome of a rapid quickening of the consciousness of the people and proof alike of their vitality and of the intensity with which they held their convictions." Wisdom, therefore, consists in eliminating communal dissensions by specific administrative and constitutional reforms and at the same time in accelerating general constitutional progress to keep pace with the growing political consciousness and vitality to which Sir Malcolm testifies. Indeed the best solvent of communal dissensions is to make Government wholly and solely responsible to the people. At present an alien bureaucracy has all the power, and the people have but its semblance. And no wonder the bureaucracy seeks to perpetuate its rule by dividing the people.

Significant Signs.

Fortunately, this game is now being seen through by all communities. Barring a few fanatics, people are now far less communal in their outlook than they were two years ago. All but a section of Muslims now shun communal electorates as poison. The Muslim League is prepared to forego them, given fair safeguard in other ways. It is a significant sign of the times that Mr. Fazlul Huq's motion in the Bengal Council last week for separate electorates was defeated by 50 votes against 30. This week the same gentleman opposed the reference to the Select Committee of the Calcutta University Bill on the preposterous ground that the Bill did not provide for Muslim representation. But his attempt to delay the Bill was signally defeated. It is most significant that non-official Europeans voted against Mr. Huq but the Government voted with him.

Oriental Research in America.

While most Indian Universities are only dallying with Oriental scholarship, American scholars and educationists of eminence have inaugurated a bold and comprehensive scheme of Oriental research to be carried on by an institution called the International School of Vedic and Allied Research. The School includes among its Professors such famous scholars as Dr. C. R. Lanman, Professor Emeritus of Sanskrit, Harvard University, Dr. Maurice Blomfield, and Dr. Paul Monroe. The School has four departments, one for Educational Exchange and Relations, the second for Vedic, Indic and Indo-European Studies and Research, the third for Allied Studies and the fourth for Archaeological Research. The School has already ready for the press the following books: A General Introduction to the Study of Hindu Philosophy by Prof. Jagadish Chandra Chatterji, the Director of the School, (2) Philosophy—Past and Future by Dr. K. F. Leidecker and (3) Philosophy of the Upanishads. Several other books are in active preparation. The staff of the School, its aims and objects, and the work already achieved by it are bound to command the respect and co-operation of all students of Oriental culture. We trust Indian Orientalists will co-operate with the School in every possible way.

LABOUR IMPERIALISTS UNMASKED.

HARTSHORN ASKED TO APOLOGISE TO INDIANS.

"SAK'S" STRAIGHT CHALLENGE

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P., one of the Labour members of the Simon Commission, by Mr. S. Saklatvala, regarding the former's assertion that there was no noticeable opposition to the Simon Commission in India:

House of Commons,
London S.W. 1., 18th July 1928.

Dear Hartshorn,—It is a pity that you allowed your political bias to affect a personal friendly relationship.

I notice from the press that you have taken the not unexpected step of retracing your description of Messrs. Tata as "the worst employers in the world." Apart from other reasons you had issued a statement which has been considered libellous by a member of precisely that class in India, the capitalist class, with which you as a member of the Simon Commission, appointed by the British Capitalist Government, were endeavouring to co-operate.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO WORKERS.

Whether or not Messrs. Tata will accept this full reparation for what you have said, though undoubtedly every endeavour will be made to persuade them to do this in order to make the path of your Commission seem as smooth as possible, does not concern me here. The reason for this letter is to still draw your attention, purely as a matter of my public duty, to the grave injustice you have done to others, and principally to the Workers of Britain as well as of India and to whom your conscience has not yet prompted you to render a frank apology and complete reparation. In the first place, your libellous assertions about Messrs. Tata were associated with the similar foul libel upon the character of the Indian Capitalists as such. However, this matter even, I shall let go as the Indian Capitalists are capable of taking care of themselves and you have already proved that you are weak enough not to disregard their wishes and interests with that contemptible callousness which you are showing toward the helpless, disfranchised, exploited workers.

In your apology to Tata's you admit that you made statements which on investigation you had to be not based on facts. That means that in your special visit to India to collect facts you were only able to collect untruths and you begin your task of investigation now.

"A CRUEL UNMANLY STATEMENT."

Among your statements made in this country after your return from India, a far more cruel, unmanly, unjust statement was that there was no opposition to the Simon Commission in India that was even noticeable. In the first place, this was indirect contradiction to the simpathic opinion and observations of all other members of the British Labour Party who were for the same period as you in India but who had not gone there at the orders of the Baldwin Government and its capitalist masters. The political history of India cannot furnish a parallel example when the opinion of different parties and different political leaders in India were so united and emphatic as against the Simon Commission, and more especially against the insolent and unpardonable participation of Labour Parliamentarians in this Commission.

As you are evidently retracting one misstatement through fear of legal proceedings, your conscience does not seem to have awakened you to make a sincere apology to this obvious misstatement which is infinitely more harmful to Indians of all sections than your libel upon Tatas; and without hesitation, as your friend and not as your political antagonist, I call upon you now to render this public apology and, better still, express it by your resignation from the Commission.

DECEIVING THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

The above misstatements of yours involved an effort to deceive the British public that the Indian workers were welcoming the participation of yourself and your colleague as representatives of British Labour Party on this Commission. Far from this being the fact, through the Indian Trade Union Congress the Indian Workers had violently protested against this action. Nor have the British workers been far from behind, for at meetings up and down the country resolutions have been passed repudiating this action of the Labour bureaucrats. In your own constituency, Hartshorn, you know well how the workers have turned down your attempted justifications of your action and have at an open public meeting demanded a fair and square debate on the question between yourself and myself. The very fact that you have refused countless challenges to an open debate on your action shows that you fear an open exposure, but once again I offer here and now to meet you at any time to an open debate on this important question and also in justification of my action to make a fair appeal to your constituents to demand your withdrawal from the Commission.

The Indian Trade Union Congress further asserted that "the Commission as at present constituted is but an attempt to find ways and means to perpetuate the imperialist domination of Great Britan over India," and every trade unionist must know how that spells immediate ruin and defeat of British miners and workers.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY UNMASKED

The Indian T. U. C. has torn the mask from the profession of the British Labour Party that this Commission is in the interests of self-government for Indian workers and peasants. It has shown that the Commission's task is not to bring self-government nearer but on the contrary to strengthen the imperialist exploitation of the Indian workers. This process and this exposure of the Indian T. U. C. has since been shown to have the united backing of all Indian workers and peasants. If you cease to flout the opinions of the workers of India as well as of your own constituency and come forward in a manly way to debate the entire question with me I am ready to prove the hopelessness of your case.

Why is it you refuse to recognise this as a fact? Why is it the British Labour Party has refused to withdraw yourself and Attlee from this Commission of the British Imperialist Government? Why is it that you, as a member of the British Labour Party, have not grovelled before the Indian workers when you found yourself responsible for shooting down of workers in Madras and their battening by the police in Calcutta and Bombay when they attempted to protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission?

APING THE CAPITALISTS.

You assert in your statement to powerful capitalists like Tatas, that apology is the only "manly and straightforward course" but you continue to ignore the Indian workers in accordance with the Labour Party policy. As agents of the capitalist class within the workers' movement you can be "manly and straightforward" to your masters, but to those whom you profess to represent—the workers both in India and England—you ape your masters' action, and in reply to the workers protest, in India you endorse a policy of "shoot them down," and in your own constituency you follow the capitalist tactics of taking no notice.

APOLOGY TO TATAS A DODGE.

I am clear in my mind that your apology to Tatas is not an index of chastening conscience intent upon clearing past mistakes but is more of a tactful dodge as far as parties other than Tatas are concerned to force upon some artificial popularity in India for the Simon Commission despite of your presence on it. Let me assure you once again that Indians are not fools and that this stand of yours very likely associated with a carefully prepared Press campaign in India, will not save the situation.

The whole of India knows that you have uttered the greatest misstatements in regard to Indian opposition, in regard to the character of the Simon Commission and in regard to the Labour Party's participation in it: and your present tactics and similar dodges will not succeed in fooling India.

If you don't adopt the manly course of atleast yourself resigning from this Commission, and count upon your present incomplete apology to one particular party

(Continued on page 8)

EXTENSIVE BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

DEVELOPMENTS IN C. P. EXPECTED

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Mr. Abhyankar is carrying on an extensive propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission. Private meetings are being held to consider the course the Ministers should take. It is believed that some developments are expected before the Council Session begins.—A. P.

THREAT OF DIRECT ACTION

G. I. P. MEN'S GRIEVANCES

JHANSI UNION'S VOTE

JHANSI, Aug. 9.

At a mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers yesterday under the auspices of the local Railway Labour Union resolutions were passed intimating the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway that if the demands of the workers, including promotions, re-employment of discharged trained apprentices, gratituity to persons resigning of their own accord, were not conceded the men would resort to direct action.—A. P.

S. I. RAILWAY STRIKE

40 MEN SENTENCED

CUDDALORE, Aug. 3.

Forty strikers arrested for cognisable offences under the Railway Act have been sentenced by the stationary Magistrate to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from two to four months.—A. P.

ADVANCE AFGHANISTAN.

BATCH OF GIRLS TO LEAVE FOR TURKEY

PESHAWAR, August 7.

Queen Souriya did not accompany King Amanullah on his European tour in vain. Both have learnt much from the West and they are trying their level best to put the lessons into practice in their own country. If King Amanullah thinks that the future progress of Afghanistan depends to a large extent upon educating her male population, Queen Souriya rightly believes that there can be no real progress if the future mothers of Afghanistan are allowed to grope in the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy. She is, therefore, busy devising measures to popularise female education in her realm. Her Majesty recently addressed a meeting of the ladies of Kabul and impressed upon them the imperative need of acquiring education. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting and a good response was made to her appeal.

As a result of her efforts Kabul City has now been divided into a number of wards and selected women have been appointed to arrange for the education of city girls so as to make them eventually fit for taking appointments under Government. More she has, with the permission of His Majesty, selected a party of 25 Afghan girls who will shortly leave Kabul for Turkey for being trained as doctors, chemists, etc. Two princesses were first included in this party, but it was subsequently found that Royal Princesses would not be much useful as doctors so they were dropped.

RISING AND SETTING SUNS OF U. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CERTIFICATE TO NEW GOVERNOR

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

Simple yet imposing ceremony marked the assumption of office by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new Governor of the United Provinces. The special train conveying His Excellency arrived at five o'clock.

After the outgoing and incoming Governors had signed the charge certificate the oath of allegiance was administered to Sir Malcolm Hailey by the acting Chief Justice. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the assumption of office.

With reference to Sir Malcolm's appointment as Governor of the U. P., Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya says: "As far as questions of day to-day administration are concerned, I venture to think that the administration of the United Provinces by Sir Malcolm Hailey will be firm and just, and friendly to measures calculated to promote the general welfare of the people."—A. P.

PT. J. NEHRU AND SETH J. BAJAJ REACH BENARES

BENARES, August 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have come over here in connection with the annual meeting of the Court of the Kashi Vidyapith.—A. P.

BRITAIN AND HEDJAZ

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IBN SAUD BREAK DOWN

PRECAUTIONS ON IRAQ FRONTIER

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Bagdad.—The Conference between Sir Gilbert Clayton and Sultan Ibn Saud has broken down. Precautions are being taken in the frontier.—Reuter.

(Previous messages have announced the opening of negotiations between Sir Gilbert Clayton, head of a British Mission and Sultan Ibn Saud, at the end of May last in regard to an outstanding question between Britain and the Hedjaz. A Reuter message dated March 13 stated that in the House of Commons Mr. Amery said that there was no direct evidence to show that Sultan Ibn Saud was responsible for raids on Iraq frontier).

MINISTER'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

BOYCOTT OF SIMONITES URGED

BENARES, August 9.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Benares (Mr. Kavindranarain Singh presiding, resolutions congratulating Rai Rajeshwar Bali and Kunwar Rajendra Singh on their having resigned their Ministerships in deference to the wishes of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the issue of co-operation with the Simon Commission and strongly condemning the action of Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh in having accepted the office of Minister in the United Provinces Government after having recorded his vote in favour of boycotting the Simon Commission, were passed unanimously.

The meeting by another resolution reiterated the determination to boycott the Simon Commission at all stages, and called upon the elected members of the United Provinces Legislative Council not to vote for the formation of a Committee of the Council to work with the Simon Commission when the question next comes before the Council. Among those who spoke in support of the resolutions were Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Mr. Sampurnand, members of the U. P. Council.—A. P.

UNIQUE PRESENT TO MAHATMA

The G Ward District Congress Committee intends to send a donation of handspun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his birthday which is now fast approaching. As much yarn as will be collected upto 25-9-28 will be sent this year. Any information that may be desired can be supplied at the Committee's Khadi shop, near the Kohinoor Cinema, where also they can also see the varieties of Khadi for their use.

SARDAR'S MESSAGE TO PEASANTS

SURAT, Aug. 9.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following message to the Bardoli peasantry:—

"The solemn vow taken by us has been fulfilled by God's grace, since the Government has appointed the sort of Enquiry Committee demanded by us and has not only agreed to release prisoners, return forfeited lands, and reinstate Talatis, but has also accepted the minor terms of agreement. Now we have to pay the old assessment, not the enhanced one. I hope you will be prepared to pay the old assessment."

Mr. Patel further asks the people to resume their usual work and be prepared to collect more evidence for submission to the Enquiry Committee. Concluding, he asks the villagers to forgive persons who are socially boycotted and forgive their offence, and calls on Panchs to reconsider the boycott resolutions passed against such persons.—A. P.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS TO BE RELEASED

SARDAR'S "PATRIKA" TO PEASANTS

MAHATMAJI SATISFIED WITH SETTLEMENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government have to-day issued orders for the release of the Bardoli prisoners."

DO NOT SLEEP OVER VICTORY

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO VOLUNTEERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi writing in "Young India" about the Bardoli settlement says:—

"The reader will note that the Satyagrahis have achieved practically all that they had asked for. The terms of reference of the Committee of Enquiry are all that could be desired. It is true there is to be no inquiry into the allegations of coercive measures adopted by Government to enforce payment, but it was generous on the part of Vallabhbhai to waive this condition seeing that the lands forfeited including lands sold would be restored, the Talatis reinstated and other minor matters attended to. It is well not to rake up old wrongs which are beyond reparation. The inquiry into the assessment question will be carried on in a calmer atmosphere for the waiving of the clause regarding coercive processes."

Concluding Mr. Gandhi writes:—

"Let not the Satyagrahis sleep over their well-deserved victory. They have to collect and collate material to prove their allegations. To consolidate their position they must proceed with constructive work with redoubled vigour. Their strength lies in their ability and willingness to handle this difficult, slow and unpretentious work of construction. The noble band of volunteers who had the privilege of serving under Mr. Vallabhbhai deserve the highest praise for their devotion and splendid discipline. The task is not yet finished and those who can spare time must help the Sardar in his constructive work."—A. P.

SIMON SEVEN AND CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

The Government of India, it is understood, have set apart a day for the Council of State, when it meets next month, to elect members for the Committee of the Central Legisture to co-operate with the Simon Commission. As, however, the Legislative Assembly has decided not to co-operate with the Commission, it is doubtful if a Committee of the Central Legislature can function. The Government it is reported, will surmount this difficulty by appointing an "ad hoc" Committee composed of M.L.A.'s as well as members of the Council of State for the purpose.

MALAVIYAJI GRATIFIED

BENARES, Aug. 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya interviewed by the Associated Press on the Bardoli settlement said:—

"I rejoice to learn that the Bardoli dispute has been settled. Both His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the members of his Government on the one side and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his band of workers on the other, and the country as a whole are to be congratulated on the settlement arrived at.

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHA.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi he is to be congratulated most on the complete success of his non-violent Satyagraha propaganda. Champaran recorded his first triumph, Bardoli records his second and a greater one. The success of Bardoli Satyagraha campaign will have great effect on the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in which the Executive Government of the country will have to act more and more and before long completely in consonance with the wishes of the people expressed through the trusted elected representatives.—A. P.

Calcutta, Aug. 8.—At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a reference was made to the death of the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali. After adopting the condolence resolution the meeting adjourned in

LATEST NEWS.

PUNJAB NEW GOVERNOR.

LAHORE, August 9.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency was sworn in as Governor of the Punjab at the High Court at 4 p.m. to-day. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency entered the High Court precededly his personal staff, Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, Mr. Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and the Chief Secretary.

The Chief Secretary then presented the charge certificate for signature and when it had been signed he requested the permission of His Excellency the Governor to close the ceremony. The ceremony having closed a procession was formed in the same order as on the entry and as His Excellency left the room a salute of seventeen guns was fired announcing the assumption of office by the new Governor.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

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JAPAN'S THREAT TO CHINA

ABROGATION OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

REPLY TO NATIONALIST GOV'TS. NOTE

LONDON Aug. 9.

Peking.—The Japanese reply says that the Nationalist Government's action is outragous and that Japan is absolutely unable to acquiesce in it. The reply points out that the old treaty should be automatically valid till 1936, but if the Nationalists recognise its validity by withdrawing the declaration regarding regulations which will be applied to Japanese residents in Chinese territory Japan will gladly agree to the treaty revision. If not Japan will not and may not be obliged to "take suitable measures to safeguard her rights and interests."—Reuter.

ABROGATION OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

JAPAN'S REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE

LONDON, Aug. 8..

Tokio.—Japan has replied to the recent Nationalist note abrogating the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1896 placing Japanese residents in Manchuria on the same footing as other foreigners in China. The Nationalist Government's response is anxiously awaited as Japan is most desirous of avoiding armed action which the abrogation of all Japanese agreements in connection with Manchuria will probably necessitate.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA

ALLEGED FAILURE TO FULFIL PROMISE

LONDON, Aug. 8..

Shanghai.—The United States Minister at Peking has sent a strong note to the Nationalist Foreign Minister drawing his attention to his failure to fulfil his promises to evacuate all occupied American property, particularly the consulate at Nanking. He says that the American Government is painfully disappointed and expects "as evidence of good faith and political competence of the Nationalist Government" that no further American properties will be occupied and those already occupied will be restored.—Reuter.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6).

Indian materials and craftsmnship shall be employed to a considerable extent both inside and out, but, despite it all, the building will be essentially an English store for the display of India's wares rather than "India House." I do not know what insurmountable difficulties will be urged against the more definitely Indian treatment; certainly the arguments of the London County Council regulations and "neighbourliness" in architectural design cannot be substantiated. Indian architecture can meet whatever restrictions it is called up to submit to and the design could have been kept just as restrained as any of its neighbours and have followed their dominant lines as successfully as the present design, without sacrificing the underlying Indian spirit.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Indian architecture is not a mere confection, decorated with Buddhist sunwindows, Hindu brackets and Moghul minarets, but a deeper and more elusive feeling, which can permeate the whole building; the very vastness of India demands that it should be so; the Himalayan mountain monastries, the Dravidian gopuras of South India and the forts of Sind, although as many miles asunder figuratively as they are literally, are all definitely Indian. If the American architecture of "Bush House" can prevent his building looking exotic in London and yet leave it possessed of a definitely American feeling, there could be no reason why the character of "India House" might not have been more definitely Indian, without appearing either unneighbourly or inharmonious.

HARMONY OF DESIGN.

The design of a building to be erected for the encouragement of English trade in an Indian city would have been definitely English in character and yet it should and could have been so treated as not to clash with its Indian neighbours. Again, in the selection of materials, I cannot see how it would be more illogical to bring Indian Portland Cement, Indian Granite and Indian marble to London than to bring English Portland cement, Scotch granite and Italian marble to India as has so often been done in the past, certainly in "India House" such a procedure would be in accord with the idea underlying the purpose of the building itself. As regards craftsmen too, those in India are second to none, India being perhaps the only civilized country in the whole world where the direct descendants of mediaeval craftsmen are still working in the same trades and using the same materials to-day. But be all this as it may, the opportunity has been definitely lost, our only consolation is that things might have been infinitely worse. Probably the powers-that-be have not even yet realized that things are not what they were in India, even what they were immediately before the great war. At that time it might have been difficult to find Indian architects capable of coping with the complexities which such a modern problem presents but, to-day, it would not be difficult, as we are only too anxious to show them, if they will only give us the chance.

OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA.

It is not, however, only in London that opportunities are being missed. Every year, in India itself, public buildings are being designed, out of sympathy with their intrinsic purpose and out of harmony with their environment and that by men possessing little or, more often, no training whatever in architecture. Here no question arises of a building in Indian traditional style looking exotic nor of a lack of familiarity with local conditions. Only the other day I read of a hospital in India's own new capital, upon which it was reported that some 60 lakhs of rupees was to be spent and yet the paper did not think it of sufficient public interest to supply information as to whether its design was to be based on Indian traditional work nor was any assurance given that it would be the subject of an open competition.

The professional institutions can do little to press for the holding of open competitions, rather than the entrusting of such work to individual architects, since professional opinion among their own members is by no means unanimous on this question, but they certainly do fully recognize that it is their legitimate sphere to press for the appointment of properly qualified professional architects in connection with the design of all such buildings and, if open architectural competitions are promoted, to see that the conditions laid down are such that inspire such confidence among self-respecting architects of good standing as will attract them to enter the lists and test their prowess against that of their younger confreres.

POVERTY OF INTEREST.

If architects obtained all the work in India that legitimately belongs to them, and that at a proper remuneration, not only would neither they or their families be faced with starvation but, what is far more important, the poverty of interest, imagination and design, that at present characterise the buildings and lay-outs of the modern portions of most of the cities of India, would gradually be converted to wealth and become as rich a heritage as the architecture was of olden days is generally realised to be.

ALL PARTIES' COMMITTEE'S REPORT

PUBLICATION LIKELY TO BE DELAYED

PRESS REPORTS ALTOGETHER UNAUTHORISED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The publication of the report of the All-Parties' Conference Committee on the constitution of India is likely to be delayed a few days owing to the resetting necessitated as a result of the discussions at the final meeting. Great secrecy is maintained regarding its contents. Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru states that recent newspaper reports about the nature of the constitution are altogether unauthorised. —A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MAHARASTRA VOTES FOR MR KELKAR

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in its final voting has recommended Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the Presidentship of the Calcutta Session of the National Congress, as he gets the highest number of votes of members.—A. P.

"FIRM BELIEVER IN SHRINES".

ALLEGATION OF FABRICATED EVIDENCE

MAHOMED ALI ALLABUX DENIES CHARGE OF DESECRATION

"I have been taking a prominent part in political activities on behalf of the Mussalman community in general. I have reason to believe that some of my political enemies who are opposed to co-operation with the Royal Commission on Reforms, have taken advantage of the situation which arose on March 28 (at Tahir Manzil) and are strengthening the prosecution by means of fabricated evidence," said Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, a leading member of the Borah community, a Justice of the Peace and a Municipal Corporator, in the course of his written statement in the case in which he along with his son Ibrahim Mahomedalli and three others stood charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with demolishing the Durga of Pir Syed Jalal Shah, which was located in one of the rooms of the Tahir Manzil belonging to Mr. Mahomedally.

The statement further stated that for the last 15 years, Mr. Mahomedally had been taking a leading part in all activities for the benefit and advancement of the Mussalman community in general. The Mullaji Saheb of his community had always honoured him by entrusting him with duties for the benefit of his community and the Mussalmans in general. He was also the General Secretary and Treasurer of the All-India Muslim Federation which has adopted a policy of co-operating with the Royal Commission on Reforms.

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE STATEMENT."

In October 1921 accused purchased a plot of land on which the present Tahir Manzil was built. It was completed according to the plan and under the direct supervision of Mr. Temurasp P. Kapadia of the firm of Messrs. T. P. Kapadia and Co., Architects and Civil Engineers, and during the construction of the building he had visited the site several times, but he had never reported to the accused of the existence of any tomb, shrine or sacred place there. The accused also visited the place several times, and it was altogether false to state that at any time after he purchased the plot there was any agitation regarding the site of the Durga, or that any representation was made to him by the Mussalman community or that an assurance or promise was given by him regarding the construction of a Mausoleum to be built for any Durga.

When the construction of the building was completed one room (the room in question) was set apart for the use of the care-taker. There was also a survey of the land in 1915 under orders from Government, and there was no mention of this alleged shrine in the survey maps prepared at that time.

The statements made by his co-accused to the effect that he caught hold of them and asked them to maintain silence about the alleged desecration of the Durga were absolutey false and without foundation. Equally false and baseless were their statements that accused boasted of his influence with the Commissioner of Police and His Excellency the Governor, and assured them of absolute immunity from punishment if they obeyed his orders and did not divulge his name. It was the accused's firm belief that these and similar other false statements contained in the written statements of his three co-accused, were the work of his enemies whose object was to create misunderstanding between him and the authorities.

CAUSE OF DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURE.

The room in dispute used to remain locked and the key remained with the care-taker. Accused had no knowledge of the petition sent by some Mahomedans to the Police Commissioner and he came to know about it only on March 27 when he was sent for by Deputy Inspector Bailey and questioned about the Durga. Accused was surprsied to hear from the Inspector that he himself had seen the Durga in the room. He immediately sent for his son and asked him to make enquiries about it at Tahir Manzil. When he questioned the second accused about it, he admitted that his brother had constructed a tomb in that room some two or three months ago. Accused had reason to believe that the immediate cause of the demolition of the superstructure was the fear in the mind of the second accused that if the police in the course of their investigations, discovered the circumstances under which the superstructure was constructed, he and his brother would come to trouble. It was also untrue to say that accused went to Tahir Manzil on or about March 27 or 28.

"I am a firm believer in the sanctity of Shrines and Tombs and it would be revolting to my mind to desecrate, much more to demolish or destroy a tomb or a shrine held in veneration by Mussalmans. Looking to my past record of service to the Mussalman community, I respectfully submit that it would be inconceivable that I should be guilty of an act of sacrilege which would bring me into contempt and ignominy in the eyes of the Mussalman community. I hold all sacred foundations in the highest reverence and it is my prayer that this court will be pleased to hold that there is no reason or motive shown which would actuate me to commit an act which would bring upon me universal condemnation."

A CORROBORATIVE STATEMENT.

Ilyah in Mahomedally, the son of the previous accused in the course of his written statement corroborated those portions in his father's statement which concerned himself. It was not true either that he was at Tahir Manzil on the night of March 27. There was also no truth in the allegations made by the other three accused against him and his father. Their statements have been engineered by some enemies to bolster up the false charge brought against him and his father.

After one or two defence witnesses were examined further hearing was adjourned.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT

NO RESTRICTION ON WARCRAFT

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF REPORT DECLINED

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Tokio.—The Naval authorities are reported to have hinted that the recent Anglo-French Naval Agreement provides firstly the Division of cruisers into two classes, namely, those carrying under or over six-inch guns, secondly, restriction of aggregate tonnage of destroyers, the size of any destroyer should not exceed 1,800 tons, thirdly the restriction of aggregate tonnage of submarines of over 600 tons; the size of any sub-marine should not exceed 1,800 tons and fourthly no restriction should be placed on warcraft under 600 tons.

The official Naval spokesman declined to confirm the report. He intimated that Japan generally concurred with the agreement though he was doubtful whether America would agree. He expressed an opinion that it would be referred to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIRE-MEN

ACCEPT WAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen by a majority vote accepted the wages reduction agreement. The question whether the present agreement should be terminated will be brought up before the annual assembly in May, 1929.—Reuter's Special.

TROPICAL STORM HAVOC

UNTOLD DAMAGE IN FLORIDA

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Jacksonville (Florida).—Untold damage to property has followed a tropical storm now believed to be howling across the South and Central Florida after clearing the path of destruction down the East Coast.—Reuter.

LABOUR IMPERIALISTS UNMASKED

(Continued from Page 7.)

and similar other smokescreens to help you during your second visit to India, you are mistaken. I am going to tell my people to have your "NECK-WRUNG"—as you were pacific enough to instigate your constituents against me—but I know that your return to India with the Commission will only add to the difficulties of your colleagues inspite of your claptrap.

All arguments about the Commission apart, there is not the slightest doubt that either owing to ill-health or your temperamental inability you have proved yourself personally to be entirely unfit to make any impartial investigation in India about Indian affairs and to state the truth about them.

RESIGN OR DEBATE.

Therefore I urge you to come out of the Commission for India after your proved failure to deal with Indian matters justly or honourably. Even if you cannot do so in the manly way which you have adopted towards Messrs. Tatas it would not be difficult for a political diplomat like yourself to resign on grounds of [illegible] urgent need of your presence in your constituency (if Ogmore division remains so for long!). The need for you submitting to the voice of the workers of India and of your constituency is, in my opinion, great and immediate. Let us have a fair, square, manly debate and probably it will afford you a right guidance for the conduct of this matter.

At any rate I have the public right, in conformity with my public duty, to demand of you complete apology and withdrawal of the misstatements on India as a whole and to the Indian workers in particular.

(Sd.) S. SAKLATVALA.

(Mr. Saklatvala has written to us requesting "other papers" to "please copy.")

STAMPEDE OF SHORTS MARKET.

OFFICIAL COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

HALF MILLION BALES BELOW EXPECTATION

LONDON, Aug. 8.

New York.—The appearance of the first official crop estimate of the season caused a stampede of shorts on the cotton market. The estimate gives 14,291,000 bales or nearly 68 per cent. of the normal and over half a million bales below expectation. The publication of the report was followed by a general rush of buying, values jumping up as much as 6-1/2 dollars bale.

Later, however, prices reacted under heavy local and Southern selling coupled with the belief that Government had made liberal allowance for boll-weevil damage, while the weather since Government observation has not favoured the weevil. Nevertheless the offerings were well absorbed by the market before close and prices again showed an upward movement.

Brokers interviewed by Reuter expressed various opinions, some believing 20 cent level high enough (prices for various futures at close ranged from 19.90 to 20.08 while others predicted a sharp upward move in the event of any constructive news developing.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC GAMES

EXCITING FINISHES IN SWIMMING AND ROWING

FURTHER WORLD RECORDS

LONDON, August 8.

Amsterdam.—Most of the swimming and rowing semi-finals in Olympic games were disposed of to-day. The single scull finalists will be Pearce of Australia and Myers of America.

In semi-fina's Pearce beat Collett. The winner went off at his usual tremendous pace, and established a lead but the ex-Cambridge President hung on gamely until last fifty yards when the Australian spurted and won by three lengths, the winner's time being seven minutes one and four fifths seconds.

Myers beat Gunther (Holland) by one length and a half.

Germany beat America and Britain beat Italy's Coxless pairs to-day and Britain (Thames Rowing Club) figure in the eights final with America.

SWIMMING COMPETITIONS.

The Japanese have been prominent in swimming competitions, but were eliminated from the 400 metres free-style semi-finals in which the heat winners were Zorilla (Argentine): time five minutes eleven and two fifths seconds; and Arne Borg (Sweden): time five minutes five and 25 second. The others who qualified for the finals were Charlton Ruddy Crabb and Clapp all Americans.

In the women's 200 breast-stroke semi-final event, Fraulein Schrader of Germany put up a world record winning in three minutes eleven and one fifth seconds.

WATERPOLO FINAL.

In the Olympic waterpolo final, Germany beat Hungary after an extension of time by five goals to two. At half time the score was two goals in favour of Hungary Germany having scored nothing.

In swimming Tsurutas, time for the 200 metres breast stroke competition is the Olympic record.

In the final of the Springboard diving in Olympic games, Des Jardines (America) was first with 185.04 points, Galitzen (America) second with 174.06 points, Simaika (Egypt) third with 172.46 points. —Reuter.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic games in the final of two hundred metres breast stroke swimming Tsuruta (Japan) was first. Rademacher (Germany) second and Ildefonso (Philippines) third. The winner's time was two minutes and fortyeight and fourfifths seconds. Won by yard and two yards separated second from third.—Reuter.

MINISTERS MUST RESIGN

C. P. COUNCILLORS URGE N. C. O. WITH SIMONITES

NAGPUR, August 9.

Messrs Vaidya and Kalikar, Responsivist members of the C. P. Legislative Council Nationalist Party, have circularised the members of the Party requesting their opinion whether Ministers should resign in protest against the "unconstitutional" act of the Government generally in preparing the provincial case for submission to the Simon Commission, ignoring the clear verdict of the Council against co-operation with the Commission, and particularly in preparing a case covering the transferred departments under the charge of the Ministers without their co-operation. Messrs. Vaidya and Kalikar propose that the Ministers should resign, and non-co-operate with the Government without loss of time and organise as effective opposition to the bureaucracy as possible under the Government of India Act.—A. P.

Ranchi, Aug. 8. —The next session of the Bihar Legislative Council commences here on August 16.—A. P.

VOLCANO ERUPTION

SIX VILLAGES DESTROYED

DEATHROLL NUMBERS 1000 SOULS

LONDON, August 9.

Batavia.—The Resident of Timor reports that nearly the whole island of Palweh, in the Dutch Indies, was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano on the 4th and 5th August. Six villages were destroyed by fire. The deathroll is believed to be a thousand. Six hundred persons were injured by flying fragments. Further casualties, the number of which is not known were caused by the submersion of the whole seaboard of the island through a simultaneous earthquake.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT

"MANCHESTERS GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS

LONDON, August 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a note on the subject of the Butler Committee on the Indian States, says that it understands that the opinion of eminent lawyers consulted is that the Government of India does not have the power to perform the various functions which it in practice, performs so far as the States are concerned.—Reuter.

SOFTA FIRING AND MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

PUNJAB GOVT. CORRECTS PRESS STATEMENT

SIMLA, August 8.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of the Punjab:—

In connection with the criminal proceedings now in progress in the court of Mr. Meehan, Magistrate of the First Class, Gurgaon, relating to the events at Softa on May the 31st last, it has been reported in several newspapers that the Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon, in the course of his statement as a witness, stated, firstly, that he gave no warning to the crowd before he gave the order to fire although he knew that it was essential to give warning, and secondly, that he did not observe the letter of the law as the situation was abnormal.

The Punjab Government have now received a copy of the statement made by the Superintendent of Police. They find that he stated, firstly, that he did warn the crowd before firing, secondly, that he observed the requirments of the law, and thirdly, that, so far as the circumstances allowed, he observed the executive instructions of Government in regard to firing.

The Punjab Government ask that the same publicity should be given to the facts as was given to the inaccurate version that has appeared in certain newspapers. —A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LAHORE, August 9.

Staff-Sergeant Clarke of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps was fatally injured while riding a motor-cycle between the Cantonment and Lahore City. When on a slope down a railway bridge, his machine skidded and he was thrown twenty feet away, resulting in his skull being fractured. He was taken to the British Military Hospital but died yesterday. Staff-Sergant Turner who was pillionriding escaped injury.—A. P.

Lahore.—Faujdar Singh, an inhabitant of Rawalpindi District, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for unauthorised dealing in arms and ammunitions. The accused was arrested by Mr. Beant Singh, Magistrate, who disguised himself as a dacoit for the purpose. —A. P.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

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C. P. GOV'TS FORCED RETREAT

NO SIMON COMMITTEE

WILL MINISTERS BE ASKED TO RESIGN?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The programme of the forthcoming session of the C. P. Council, which promises to be a momentous session, has been published. Now that the motion of Mr. Pathak for the dismissal of the present ministry has been disallowed, speculation is rife whether he would take courage and move a vote of censure on the two Ministers. If he decides to follow the latter course, the censure motion has not the remotest chance of being passed in the Council. For, whatever might be the differences between the Ministers, it is certain that the members of the C. P. Council certainly do not like to be deprived of the present Ministry which has declared to abide by the decision of the Council as regards the boycott of the Commission and instal in its place another Ministry which might or might not hold the same views as the present one.

GOVT'S RETREAT.

The bureaucracy has at last thought that discretion is the better part of valour and decided not to bring the motion for the appointment of a Committee to assist the Simon Commission. Probably they knew it too well that in spite of the much advertised differences between the Nationalist Party, they were united on the Commission boycott and that in spite of their eagerness they had not a ghost of a chance of their motion being carried.

A special officer of the Government has been deputed to prepare the case on behalf of the local Government to be placed before the Simon Commission. A time will come when H. E. the Governor will either ask the Ministers to prepare the case for the subjects in their charge or ask them to sign the Government report. Of course, the Ministers would not agree to do either of the above things. What would the Governor do then? Will he force them to resign?

SEPARATION CRAZE.

One-fifth of the total number of resolutions relate to the separation of Berar from the C. P. As identical resolutions are coming up both from the Berar as well as the C .P. members, the resolutions are sure to be carried. A vigorous propaganda has already been launched, meetings have been held in Berar and the C.P. Hindi districts endorsing the resolutions.

The other important resolutions relate to the fixing of marriageable age of girls and boys to 14 and 18 respectively and enquiring into the failure of crops and securing adequate relief to the poor agriculturists and lastly to attain the goal of total prohibition within the next ten years. Government bills include the C. P. State Aid to Industries, Opium Bill, Irrigation Bill and the C. P. Courts Bill.

SEQUEL TO TUMULT IN YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT

LEADER OF PEASANTS' PARTY DIES OF INJURIES

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Zagreb.—Stephen Raditch is dead.

(A Budapest message, in connection with the firing which has resulted in the death of M. Stephen Raditch, is reproduced below:—"A message from Belgrade states that a Deputy has been killed, and two Deputies seriously injured in the course of a tumult in Yugoslav Parliament. Ex-Minister Racic fired several revolver shots in the direction of the Group led by Stephen Raditch, Leader of the Peasants Party, whose nephew Paul Raditch was killed. Racic has been arrested.")

BOGUS MILLOWNER CONVICTED.

4 YEARS' R. I. FOR CHEATING

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 7.

The City Magistrate to-day pronounced judgment in the bogus millowner case and sentenced Chattarsingh of Kahuta, Pindi district to four years' rigorous imprisonment of three separate charges of cheating. The case under a fourth charge of stealing clothes has not been decided. The accused is alleged to have duped a number of well known men in Pindi posing as the Proprietor of the Krishna Cloths Mills at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Peshawar, August 8.—It is expected that satyagraha will be offered by Mahabirdal volunteers who have arrived here in large numbers if the Sikhs persist in demolishing the old Raghunath Temple held sacred by Sanatan of Hindus. The General Secretary of the Punjab Mahabirdal has also arrived here to watch the situation.—A. P.

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BUTLER COMMITTEE

RESENTMENT AMONG PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES

INTERESTS NOT PROPERLY SAFEGUARDED

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, President, and Professor G. R. Abhyanker, General Secretary, Indian States People's Conference have issued the following statement in regard to Reuter's message a few days ago expressing surprise at the proposal of the conference to send a delegation to London in connection with the Butler Committee inquiry:—

We believe that the message is evidently an inspired one intended to discourage the delegation of the people's conference going to London. Th Executive Committee of the Conference have decided to send a delegation and are carefully considering the various questions connected with its work and also the exact ime when he delegation would be most useful, in regard to which friends in England have been consulted. The activities of the Indian Princes in creating an atmosphere favourable to theimselves by press propaganda and social functions and the lavish expenditure they are incurring at the cost of taxpayers of Indian States to secure their ends have been the cause of much adverse comment in the states. The way in which the English Press has lent itself to the Princes' propaganda in giving a glowing account of their wealth and position without any reference to their autocratic administrative systems and the condition of their people has caused a good deal of surprise in the states.

"A MISLEADING STATEMENT"

The statement contained in the message that the terms of reference to the Butler Committee are restricted to the relations between the Princes and the Paramount Power and Preclude the possibility of the views of the people being heard is incorrect and misleading. The terms of reference definitely state that the inquiry is about "the relationship between the paramount power and the Indian States" which necessarily include the people of the states, as pointed out even by the Maharaja of Bikaner on the recent public occasion. The interests of the people and Princes of the states are inseparable, and the demand by the Princes for the appointmen of the Butler Committee could not have been made in their own interest as distinct from their peoples'. Whatever the terms of reference are, we maintain that the people of the States have the same "Locus Standi" as the Princes themselves, and the Executive Committee of the conference is fully entitled to make such representations as they think fit to the Butler Committee, to the Secretary of state for India, and to British Parliament, and to all other authorities to which the Princes may take their case. It need hardly be pointed that Sir Leslie Scott's scheme is intended to strengthen the position of the Princes, and to further extend their autocratic powers by seeking relaxation of the control of the Central Government. The people of the States are vitally affected by these proposals and wish to place their views before the authorities concerned and they object to any proposals seeking to modify the constitutional position of the Princes in relation to the Paramount Power without constitutional guarantees being given to the people of the States for the discharge of the Princes' obligations and responsibilities to them.

RESENTMENT IN THE STATES

The Executive Committee believe that a delegation to England would be useful in explaining to the authorities concerned and to leading public men and to the Press the present helpless position of the people of the Indian States. The Committee is preparing a memorandum on the questions within the terms of reference to the Butler Committee which that Committee has intimated its willingness to receive. We may also add that great resentment is felt throughout the States that an inquiry of this far-reaching importance should be held 'in camera' and that it should be held so far away from India where all are equally concerned with the results of the inquiry.

BRITISH LEGION CONCERT

ANGLO-FRENCH DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Lille.—The British Legion concert at Grand Theatre in connection with the pilgrimage assumed the character of an imposing Anglo-French demonstration. The packed audience included besides local dignataries, General Gouraud, General Weygand and Viscount Jellicoe.

The Prince of Wales stepped out from his box on to the stage during the interval and concluded the concert with a tribute to the British and French dead saying "Vive France" evoking in response fervent cheering and playing of British and French military national airs.—Reuter's Special.

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK

TO BE FLOATED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The Government of Madras have under consideration the floatation of a central land mortgage bank in Madras.—A. P.

DELHI CHIEF COMMISSIONER

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S ARRIVAL

DELHI, August 7.

Sir John Thompson arrived here to-day to take charge of the Chief Commissionership from Mr. Johnson who proceeds to Simla to take over duties as Special Officer with the Government of India in connection with the development scheme of the New Delhi Municipality. With the arrival of Sir John Thompson at the head of the Delhi administration rumour regarding the move of the Government of India to and from Delhi is again busy here.

It is understood that the Despatch of the Secretary of State that the Government of India should be in full working order at Delhi by October 15 and leave for Simla on April 15 still stands good, but it is understood from reliable sources that the first batch of workers in the Government of Indian Secretariat will arrive at Delhi on October 17 this year and that the Government of India will be working in full on October 26 two days before the Viceroy is expected here. Thus the Government of India will be fully settled at Delhi before the Viceroy reaches the winter capital and the Simon Commission reaches India.—A. P.

TRADES DISPUTES IN INDIA

TEXT OF GOVT. BILL

We publish to-day the text of the Trades Disputes Bill which the Government of India propose to introduce in the next session of the Legislative Assembly and a summary of which was published in yesterday's "Chronicle":—

The Bill contemplates the setting up of courts of inquiry and conciliation boards. If any trade dispute exists or is apprehended between an employer and any of his workmen, Local Government, or where the employer is the head of a department under the control of the Governor-General-in-Council or is a railway company, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order in writing, (a) refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a court of inquiry to be appointed by the Local Government or the Governor-General-in-Council, as the case may be, or (b) refer the dispute to a board of conciliation to be appointed by the Local Government or the Governor-General-Council, as the case may be, for promoting a settlement thereof.

The court of inquiry shall consist of a chairman and such other persons as the appointing authority thinks fit, or may consist of one person. It will either in public or privately, inquire into the matters referred to and report to the appointing authority.

Regarding th e board of conciliation it is provided as follows:—(1) The board shall consist of a chairman and two or four other members, as the appointing authority thinks fit, or may, if such authority thinks fit, consist of one independent person. (2) Where the board consists of more than one person, the chairman shall be an independent person and the other members shall be either independent persons or persons appointed in equal numbers to represent the parties to dispute, all such persons being appointed on the recommendations of the parties concerned (provided that, if any party fails to make the necessary recommendation within the prescribed time, the appointing authority shall select and appoint such persons as it thinks fit to represent that party).

THE PROCEDURE.

Where the dispute has been referred to a board under this Bill, it shall be the duty of the board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same, and for this purpose the board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit and without delay, investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement and in so doing may do all such things as it thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute and may adjourn the proceedings for any period sufficient in its opion to allow the parties to agree upon the terms of settlement.

If no such settlement is arrived at during the course of the investigation the board shall, as soon as possible, after the close thereof, send a full report regarding the dispute to the authority by which the board was constituted, setting forth the proceedings and steps taken by the board for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and of bringing about a settlement thereof together with a full statement of such facts and circumstances and its findings thereon and recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

COURTS' POWERS.

No order of the Governor-General-in-Council constituting a court or board or of the Local Government appointing any person as a member of a court or a board shall be called in question in any manner. The courts and boards shall have the same power as are vested in courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters (a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath, (b) compelling the production of documents and material objects and (c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses, and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed. Every inquiry or investigation by a court or board shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code regarding public utility services, e.g., railways, postal department, telegraph, telephones, any industry which supplies light or water and any system of public conservancy.

It is provided that

(1) any persons who being employed on monthly wages in a public utility service, voluntarily withdrawn from the duties of his office without permission or without having given to his employers one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 50, or with both.

PUNISHMENT FOR ABETMENT.

(2) Any person who abets the commission of an offence under the above section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to three months, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both.

(3) No court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section save on a complaint made by or under authority from the Governor-General-in-Council or the Local Government.

(4) No court, inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate with first class powers, shall try any offence under this section.

There are special provisions in respect of illegal strikes and lock-out:—

(1)) A strike or a lock-out shall become illegal which (a) has any object other than, or in addition to, the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or empoyers locked-out, are engaged and (b) is a strike or lock-out designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inficting hardship upon the community.

(2) It shall be illegal to commence or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, any such illegal strike or lock-out.

(3) For the purposes of this section a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with conditions of labour of the persons in that trade or industry.

(4) A strike or lock-out shall not be deemed to be calculated to coerce the Government unless such coercion might reasonably be expected as a consequence thereof.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The Honourable Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Officiating Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 15th October 1928.

Mr. G. Z. Meli, Consul for Sweden at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 16th July 1928.

The appointment of Mr. H. W. Hirs as Acting Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Ernest J. Lieberherr has been recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Political Resident, Aden, has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, appointed Captain H. D. Taylor, an English Reserve Officer, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 16th July 1928 vice Lieutenant D. C. Campbell Miles.

The Political Resident, Aden, has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, appointed as a temporary measure Lieutenant K. B. I. Smyth of the 2nd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 25th July 1928 vice Captain H. D. Taylor.

Mr. Vaman Bhivrav Mardhekar to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Political Agent, Savantvadi, during the absence of Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation or pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., on relief to be Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S.

Mr H. V. R. Iengar, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., till relieved by Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S.

It is hereby notified that Balaram Vishveshwar Acharya, late cashier of the Dadar Police Court, Bombay, has been dismissed from Government service for offences under section 409, Indian Penal Code.

Mr. G. S. Gupte is appointed to be Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, with effect from 7th March 1928 vice Mr. W. J. Newland, retired.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmednagar during the absence of the Honourable Mr. A.M. Macmillan, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed as a Member of the Council of State, or pending further orders.

Mr. Vaman Bhivrav Mardhekar to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., appointed as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, or pendingg further orders.

Mr. H. St. C. Smith to act temporarily as Collector, Bombay Suburban District, during the absence of Mr. S. M. Bharucha appointed as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Surat, vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S.

Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, I. C. S., to act temporarily as Collector of the Panch Mahals from the date he takes over charge from Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S. till relieved by Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S.

Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Badwe to act temporarily as District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. Shaikh Mohiyuddin Shaikh Vazir transferred, pending further orders.

Mr J. Petty, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, vice Mr. R. A. Shirali.

Mr. H. W. Starte, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, vice Mr. R. K. Kanitkar, pending further orders.

Mr. F. B. Baria to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, vice Mr. Rustamji Bejanji Vachha, pending further orders.

On return from leave Rao Saheb Dayaram Chattamal Advani, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer in Sind to that of the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, in the interests of the public service.

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PILGRIMAGE TO BATTLE-FIELDS

ARCHBISHOP LANG'S SERMON ON SACRIFICE

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The British Legion pilgrimage to the battle-fields in Flanders culminated today in the Memorial Service at Menin Gate conducted by Jarvis, Chaplain General to the Forces which was relayed to London and broadcast to all the B.B.C. stations.

Archbishop Lang in striking the address said that the sacrifice of blood and treasure in the Great War was worthwhile. It evidenced that the bulwarks of security were now everywhere rising round the life of peoples. But betterment of the lives of the masses demanded sacrifices equal to those of war and on their fulfilment depended the great revival of religion.

The Prince of Wales dressed in mufti headed 11,000 pilgrims who after the Service of Remembrance marched past in grand square.—Reuter.

That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."
Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.
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A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

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LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 8 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2

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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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Best preventives and Curatives by Dr. R. Sen-Gupta, M.D., (America), Principal, George Medical College of Homoeopathy:—(1) Birth-Controller for Controlling Births; (2) Health-Regulator for Nervous-Debility and allied diseases; (3) Blood-Purifier for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc., (4) Hydrocele, Hammer for Hydrocele. No operation is needed; (5) Female-Friend for Female-diseases; (6) Asthma-Enemy for Asthma; (7) Piles-cure for Piles (8) Safe-Delivery for Delivery cases; (9) Diabetes-cure for Diabetes; (10) Kala-Azar-Enemy for Kala-Azar; (11) Dyspepsia-cure for Dyspepsia; (12) Leprosy-cure for Leprosy. Phial One Rupee only. Prescription and Medicines are sent to Mofussil patients, etc. Agents:—Messrs. B. K. PAUL & CO.: Sole-Agents:—Friends' Homoeo. Home, 65-1, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

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IS PUNJAB REACTIONARY ?

SIR MALCOLM SAYS "NO"

EX-GOVERNOR'S PLATITUDES

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

A largely attended farewell banquet was given to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey and H. E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency on their appointment as Governors of the United Provinces and the Punjab respectively. The function was organised by the Executive Councillors and Ministers of the Punjab Government. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Fazli Hussein, who is indisposed. The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh made the principal speech of the occasion.

THE PERIOD OF CHANGE.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency replying said that Lady Hailey had set up new standards of duty and discipline and new ideals of service and mutual help. Referring to the assurances of co-operation given by his colleagues, Sir Geoffrey said that these words would be a source of encouragement to him in approaching the great responsibilities he was about to be entrusted with. He considered himself fortunate to be able to start his task with the active support of colleagues whom he could confidently number in the ranks of real friends, whose aspirations he had known and shared. He hoped that their joint efforts in the period of change in front of them might be so inspired by past traditions that the issue in this period might be greater peace, and the progress and welfare of the people of the Punjab. In addition to his great qualities of statesmanship, Sir Malcolm was a perfect worker; and he was leaving behind a tradition of technical workmanship which would serve as an inspiration of the civil services of the Province for many years to come. (Applause).

SIR MALCOLM'S PLATITUDES.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, responding, made a brilliant extempore speech. He said that all that he was able to give he had given to the Punjab in a spirit of genuine devotion.

IS PUNJAB REACTIONARY?

The Punjab had been described as a reactionary Province. If an administration was reactionary in which non-officials representing not one section, but every main section of the community could work in harmony and concord with the remnants of the old bureaucracy, and if they, acting together, could gain the consistent support of a representative Council, then they in the Punjab were undoubtedly reactionary. If national progress were hindered because the people of the Province declined to work out their own political destinies on the ground that India had not yet been given full dominion status which she desired then he feared that the Punjab would be stumbling block to India's progress. But, for himself, he admitted none of these charges.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

The Punjab was becoming a growing asset of moral and political value to India. (Hear, hear). True, there had been communal dissensions, which had been a standing obstacle, but he believed that they in themselves, were the outcome of a rapid quickening of the consciousness of the people and proof alike of their vitality and of the intensity which they held their convictions. The charge that the Government encouraged communal dissensions was one which ought to be definitely relegated to the limbo of exploded political fictions.—A.P.

U. P.'S NEW GOVERNOR

PT. MALAVIYA ON SIR MALCOLM'S APPOINTMENT

BENARES, Aug. 8.

Regarding the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor of the United Provinces Pandit Malaviya said:—

So far as questions relating to constitutional reforms including of course the Simon Commission are concerned, differences of opinion between Sir Malcolm and independent educated Indians are too well-known to require to be stated. These differences are differences of principles and policy and will endure. But apart from them and so far as questions of day to day administration are concerned I venture to think that the administration of the United Provinces by Sir Malcolm Hailey will be firm and just and friendly to measures calculated to promote the general welfare of the people.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

FINANCE DEPT. ARRANGEMENTS

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

It is understood that consequent on the appointment of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency as the Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Kennaway, Financial Commissioner (Revenue) and senior I.C.S., officer at the headquarters of the Punjab Government will officiate as Member for Finance until Mr. Stow assumes permanent charge of the office.

Mr. Miles Irving will officiate as Financial Commissioner (Revenue) and Nawab Muhammad Mayatkhan, now Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla, will officiate as Commissioner of Ambala division. Mr. Aminuddin will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla.—A. P.

The Cigarettes that made Smoking popular

WILLS'S GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

FRESH FROM ENGLAND WEEKLY

GF/V/45.

BELUR DISASTER

NO OPEN ENQUIRY

BENGAL TENANCY BILL UNDER DISCUSSION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, in reply to a question regarding the Belur Railway Disaster Enquiry the Government said that the District Magistrate, Hooghly, had held an inquiry under the Railway Accedents Rules into the causes which led to the accident and that the Government had received a copy of the Magistrate's findings. The Government did not propose to institute any other inquiry.

TENANCY BILL.

Sir P. C. Mitter, Revenue member, introduced the Bengal Tenancy amendment Bill. The Bill proposed to give to occupancy tenants the right or transfer by payment of transfer fee to the landlord. The Bill gave to the occupancy ryot and occupancy under ryot complete rights in respect of the trees in his land. Tenants were given the right to commute produce rents into money rents.

Other important alterations suggested were simplification of procedure in connection with the transfer of permanent tenures and simplification of judicial procedure. This was a piece of legislation which affected ninety per cent of the people. If the House could settle the conflicting class interest with justice and fairness to all it would lay the foundation of true nationalism in the province.—A. P

CHARITY CONCERT AT DHARWAR

PROF. MANJIKHANS GENEROSITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

The opening ceremony of the Mitra Samaj Music Institution was performed at Dharwar lately by Professor Manjikhan formerly Superintendent of music in the service of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Professor Manjikhan is the son of the famous Gayan Samrat Alladiakhan Saheb. The concert was held in the hall of the Southern Maratha Urban Bank building. The audience consisted of distinguished citizens of Dharwar and the amount collected was over Rs. 1,000/- Besides enthralling the audience with his great musical talent and beautiful voice, the generous Professor gave the whole income of the concert to the Samaj A vote of thanks to Prof. Manjikhan by Prof. Dhopeshwarkar of the Karnatak College brought the evening to a close.

'PLANE CRASH

PILOT AND OCCUPANT KILLED: TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Paris.—The famous French pilot Drouhin who was preparing for an Atlantic flight was testing his machine when it crashed. Drouhin broke both his legs, two other occupants were seriously injured, while the fourth was killed.

Later.—Pilot Drouhin has died.—Reuter.

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Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	Arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN. (SUNDAYS ONLY.)

		H.	M.
Poona	Dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
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Kalyan	„	22	35
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VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

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WOMEN AND COMMUNISM

SEX RELATIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

SIMPLICITY AND FRANKNESS

NO HALF-VEILED APPEALS TO PASSION

The following are the first-hand impressions of W. J. Brown regarding sex Relations in Soviet Russia:—

The position which women occupy in Russia is so radically different from their position in Western Europe that it deserves a separate chapter to itself. I was brought up against this difference within ten minutes of crossing the Russian border. At the border I was met by a delegation consisting of the Chairman, Secretary and Cultural Officer of the Minsk Department of the Soviet Employees' Union, who had heard of my last visit and came to the border to make me welcome. The Cultural Officer was a woman Turatuta. She was very keen about the position of women generally, and very proud and earnest about the position of women in Russia. She pointed with pride to the fact that when a woman becomes pregnant in Russia, she is given 3 months' leave with full pay to carry her over the period before, during, and after confinement. She asked what happened in such circumtances in the English Civil Service. I replied that in England a woman had to leave the Civil Service on marriage. She looked incredulous and I had to repeat this. Then she said, "But suppose she does not marry, but just lives with man of her choice?" "In England," I replied "that is still regarded as wicked, and if a girl did this and a scandal arose, she might be dismissed."

"But how perfectly ridiculous," she said, "if the girl marries, she is dismissed; if she does not marry she is dismissed! What a strange people!" The tone of amazement in which she said this and the grave indignation in her eyes cannot be reproduced here.

I tried to explain that in England the bias of the Trade Union Movement is against the employment of married women, on the ground that it tends to aggravate the unemployment problem, but she scouted this argument. "It is not the employment of women which makes your unemployment of women a problem; it is Capitalism. In a properly organised State, the more people who work, men or women the better it is all round. Your Unions should fight Capitalism—not the employment of married women." She thought for a time, and then said, "I wonder if the employment question is the sole reason for the attitude of your Unions. How far is it the old sense of property in women—the idea that woman's place is to minister to the comfort of men—that is responsible?" I had to admit that this element did figure in the average man's outlook, and she retorted, "We would not put up with that here. Here we have no differences between men and women. Men and women work alike at all kinds of occupations, and as equals. Your conditions are indecent."

I could not help being at once stung and amused by this reply. Here was I, fresh from a country where Communism is represented as synonymous with the loosest sexual relation—the nationalisation of women and so on!—being upbraided by a Russian woman Communist, who was quite obviously very much in earnest about the matter, on the comparative moral indecency of our social arrangements in regard to women and marriage. ',What is your Union doing about it," she went on accusingly. I changed the conversation to safer ground!

SEX-RELATIONS.

I reproduce the conversation with this good and earnest woman, because it strikes the keynote to the problem of sex-relations in Russia. Over and over again I met his same attitude of astonishment and indignation amongst Russian women at the status of women in England. I have a friend who, when he wants to express unbounded contempt for something or someone says, "I look down on him from a great height!" The phrase is a good one, and over and over again I was made to feel that in matters of sex relations the Russians look down on Western attitude and Western social arrangements in regard to women "from a great height." There was the same air of amazed incredulity as one could imagine being expressed by a schoolboy on hearing for the first time of the custom of immolating wives with their husbands which used to prevail in parts of India.

Let there be no mistake about this. In the same way that it is true that Russia has abolished classes—in the old sense of "inferiors" and "superiors"—so that there is neither arrogance on the part of some nor servility on the part of others, so it is true that Russia has also abolished any sense of inferiority among women. There is a complete equality between men and women, and this equality expresses itself in a free comradeship which I found it delightful to witness. When I say that there is a complete equality I do not mean a formal political equality—equal voting rights, equal rights in law and so on. Political equality is perfectly compatible with a profound inequality in ordinary relationships. Nor do I mean the kind of "equality" which is meant by many Englishwomen when they talk on the subject, which means that they want all the advantages of equality plus all the advantages of chivalry (which implies inequality).

REAL COMRADES.

Thus, I saw men and women working side by side as navvies on the line; as agricultural workers on the land; as manual workers in the factories; as waiters in hotels and restaurants; as clerks and accountants in offices. And in the volunteer corps, you will see women marching side by side with the men. There is nothing forced or artificial in the relationship. It is free and natural and spontaneous. And it s carried into all the relationships of life. Even the minor courtesies, such as would be freely offered by men and women, even in "emancipated" circles in England—giving one's seat to a woman, carrying her parcels, helping her with her coat, and so on—would be and are regarded as slightly offensive patronage in Russia, especially among the younger generation who have not to live down the complexes of the past.

A man and woman, complete strangers to each other, will occupy separate bunks in the same sleeping car.

Probably this elemental simplicity plus the facility with which divorce is obtainable, have something to do with the kind of grotesque stories about the "nationalisation of women," etc., which serve the dubious purposes of the Tory Party at election times. But the truth is that while sex-relations are freer in Russia than in the West there is less pruriency and much more modesty in Russia than in either Germany, France or England. There is no "News of the World" in Russia. Nowhere will you find the half-veiled appeals to sex passion—in pictures headlines, reports of divorce cases, etc.—that you can find even in the reputable English newspapers, or the frank and open appeals of the French newspapers and journals.

RESTRAINED CONDUCT.

Again, the public behaviour of men with women and vice versa is much more restrained than in England Only once during three months in Russia did I see a man kiss a woman in the street on meeting her. Nor will you see in picture palaces or public parks the "spooning" which goes on in such places in England. In the Russian films—which, for acting, though not for photographic technique, beat any American or English film I have seen—you will see no "close-ups" of long and lingering kisses and embraces' While Chaplin Fairbanks, and others are freely shown, the American and English "sex-drama" is politely but firmly barred.

In short, the Russians combnie an elemental frankness and simplicity in regard to sex, with a much greater reserve and decorum in the public relations between the sexes. One Russian friend, with whom I discussed this matter, put it thus:—"In France sex is an obscene jest; in England, often enough a tragedy, here in Russia it is a simple fact."

MARRIAGE—A PRIVATE CONCERN.

I have mentioned in passing the question of divorce. In Russia, marriage is regarded as the private concern,—except as regards the children—of the two individuals concerned, and of no one else. If you like you can marry in a church, or you can marry at a Registry Office. The woman keeps her own name, takes her husband's, or adopts a combination of both, just as she chooses. The marriage thus made lasts just as long as the parties wish it to last. Divorce is obtainable by either party on simple notification to the appropriate office, and payment of a nominal fee of one ruble.

This freedom of divorce is of course only possible in a country where equality exists between men and women, and where the fact of marriage is no barrier to employment. In other words, it is only possible where there is a real economic equality between the sexes as well as a political equality. In England many marriages are maintained for no other reason than that the woman would be stranded if divorce took place. Marriage normally involves the dropping of the woman's career, a progressive loss of efficiency as time goes on, and the practical impossibility in many professions of resuming the career after divorce. In Russia marriage is not regarded as an occupation. After marriage, both parties continue to work. Even the arrival of children does not necessarily involve dropping of work on the woman's part unless she so wishes.

Again, countless marriages are kept alive, in England, long after love has died 'for the children's sake.' Everyone knows such marriages. In Russia even this problem is rendered less acute by reason of the economic equality of women with men, but the Government has contributed further to its solution by its own characteristic rought-and-ready methods. Where there are children of the marriage, the husband, after divorce, is bound to contribute one-third of his earnings towards their maintenance. This rule, which appears to work well as a general thing, has produced two abuses with which the Soviet is dealing. The first relates to the kind of man who remarries frequently until the "one-third" rule no longer produces enough to support the children of the last marriage. The second relates to the type of woman who deliberately marries and has a child for no other purpose than to secure subsequently, by divorce, one-third of her husband's income and her freedom as well. Neither phenomenon is unknown in England. The perfectly heartless rake figures in our newspapers pretty frequently and every J. P. who has handled affiliation order cases is familiar with a parallel type to the kind of woman referred to here. Both problems spring rather from human nature than from the particular marriage system in Russia, but the Government is seeking for remedies for both.

DIVORCE RELATIVELY SMALL.

It must not be assumed from the facility with which divorce is obtainable in Russia, that marriage is lightly entered upon and as lightly dissolved. In the beginning when the old marriage system was abolished, a considerable amount of regrouping took place. The "arrears" as it were, worked off, stabilisation took place, and the number of divorces every year is now relatively small.

It must not be overlooked, too, that the effect of the knowledge that either party to a marriage may dissolve it at any time results in a genuine equality within marriage, and infidelity is less common, I should say, than in England.

THE HEALTHY LIFE.

WAR ON DISEASE AND DEATH.

Ultra-violet rays, vitamins, milk, Mussolini—and castor oil, were among the subjects dealt with by Viscount Astor in the inaugural address at the annual Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Plymouth.

At present, he said, ultra-violet rays, Vitamin D. and the use of vita glass were in fashion—they helped ricketty children to become straight-legged, and apparently even broken-down thoroughbred horses to win races. We were giving the human body more of the sun's rays than it had had since we covered it with clothes, and hid it in houses, and kept the sun out with smoke and fog.

Nothing showed up our shortsightedness so much as the way we had allowed a black country to grow up. After much delay Parliament had timidly passed an Act to reduce the smoke nuisance, but feared to tackle it adequately.

Experts were giving us expectation of longer life because they were teaching us how to make greater use of God's gifts of fresh air, sunlight, clean water and happiness. To-day fewer lives were lost by plagues, including small-pox in one year than were lost through acident in a successful bank holiday.

"Quaintly enough", said Lord Astor, "the inventions of medical science are being used for other purposes. That homely therapeutic agent, castor oil, has been more effective in converting rebellious Italians into law-abiding citizens under the inventive genius of Mussolini, than ever the deepest dungeons of his predecessors. (Laughter).

The milk supply was becoming cleaner and was recognised more and more as a reasonably safe article of diet for children. Unfortunately we were still far behind other countries in the amount of birth control.

The maternity question raised many subsidiary ones. It was obvious, and beyond all dispute, that in a civilised State there must be some degree and kind of birth control.

COFFIN AS WEDDING PRESENT

GRIM JEST ON A YOUNG BRIDE

A grim jest by members of the "Happy Life" Club was the occasion of an unusual libel action heard in the Graz Courts when it was described how a young wife was horrified shortly after marriage to find a coffin standing at her door.

Herr Georg Dahn belonged to the club, the wealthy, eccentric members of which swore an oath to remain unmarried for life.

Last month, having discovered that a happy life was something quite different from that prescribed by the club rules, Dahn threw its principles overboard and married his charming Viennese secretary, neglecting to inform the club of his defection.

The day after the couple returned from the honeymoon the bell rang at the door of their newly-furnished flat. The maid opened it to find undertaker's men in black carrying a coffin and hearing a letter. The terrified girl rushed to her mistress, who was alone, with the letter, crying, ing, "A man has brought your cofin, ma'am."

The bride, opening the letter, which was addressed to her husband, and read: "We wish you the best of everything. Therefore, since the only good wife is a dead wife, we send you this little wedding gift. (Signed) President, Happy Life Club."

The shock was so great that the wife fell unconscious. When she came to herself she indignantly expelled the undertakers.

Her action for libel against Herr Gottfried Keller, president of the club, was heard in a crowded court. Her counsel asked for exemplary damages, but Judge Presinger declared that the president was not guilty of libel although the joke was in the worst taste, and even dangerous. Frau Dahn will appeal to a higher court.

THE MYSTERIOUS MENDICANT

A DIE-HARD" VIEW OF NANA SAHIB

Nepal. "By Percival Landon," (2 vols., Constable," £3 3s.)

The great kingdom of Nepal, on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, is one of the few independent States that remain in India, and has always jealously guarded its frontiers against the white man. Few are the travellers who have been permitted to enter it. As the author remarks in this superb book—of which only 1,000 copies are printed:

"The little valley of Katmandu (where the capital stands) and the arduous track leading up to it from the plains of India are probably not known to more than 250 Europeans, and to these the rest of this great State, some 500 miles in length and 100 in breadth, is as completely closed to Western observation and research as in 250 B.C."

The late Mr. Landon is the only European who has ever been allowed to examine its antiquities and explore its territory. With the help of the public-spirited and enlightened Maharaja of Nepal, after prolonged and exhausting research he has been able to give the world a standard work, which is as admirably illustrated as it is magnificently produced. The maps are of quite exceptional excellence (says a "Daily Mail reviewer.").

SECRET COMPACT.

One great mystery has been solved by Mr. Landon in his researhes. After the hideous massacre of English men and women at Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the fiend responsible for that massacre, known as Nana Sahib, "the butcher," escaped to Nepal. The Prime Minister of Nepal at that time was Jung Bahadur, who was omnipotent and friendly towards the British. He declined to protect the fugitive, and sent him a message: "If you want to fight the English, say so, and you shall be massacred to a man."

But at the same time he hinted that if Nana Sahib kept out of the way he shiuld not be hunted diwn. There seems to have been some sort of secret compact, as the result of which Nana handed over some of his jewels to the Prime Minister as the price of his life. These stones are now in Nepal:

Among others was a remarkable single emerald, three inches in lenth . . . . and a finger-ring set with a single diamond of the purest water and of great size. It is a shade under three-quarters of an inch in length and over half an inch in width. . . . There was also a necklace of forty-eight pearls and twenty-four emeralds."

It was aways reported that Nana Sahib carried away one Englishwoman from Cawnpore, and this was apparently true; but she was sent back under pressure from the Prime Minister of Nepal. He wrote:

If she and all the Christians were not surrendered, none of the rebel women would be protected and the whole lot of them would be captured and handed over to thte English.

THE MYSTERIOUS MENDICANT.

Nana Sahib was reported to have died in Nepal in 1859. But there is strong evidence to show that he was alive long after and that he even entered India in disguise:

"He is said from time to time to have attended the Kumbh mela at Allahsbad. It is almost inconceivable that he should have thus put his head into the nose, but it will be remembered that his existence among the inhospitable mountains and jungles of Nepal must have been almost unbearable to a man used to the last luxuries that India or Europe could afford. The rumour of the survival of Nana Sahib has been heard in India within the last twelve years.' '

In 1895 "an aged mendicant, who had been creating a disturbance on the road, was arrested" in India. The man claimed to be Nana Sahib himself.

"The English police officer sent for the record of Nana Sahib's bodily marks, and he found that his prisoner possessed them, at least to some extent."

The Government was informed by telegraph, but sent back orders to release the man at once. Yet it is possible, and perhaps even probable, that this was the "butcher of Cawnpore" in his old age. If so, he died about that date, as there were Indian reports recently current that he was murdered between 1890 and 1900 by someone whom he had wronged.

MR. FORD TO HELP HOOVER.

RIVAL MOTOR KINGS IN ELECTION.

New York (By Mail).

Mr. Henry Ford has accepted an invitation to help Mr. Hoover in his fight for the United States Presidency, and has agreed to take an active part in the campaign as head of a committee of American engineers. Thomas Edison is also a member.

This is expected to serve as an offset to Governor Al Smith's coup in securing, as chairman of his campaign committee, Mr. John Raskob, the financial genius of General Motors, Mr. Ford's rival for supremacy in the motor manufacturing industry.

Among the unique features of this fight there will thus be the fact that, for the first time, big businesses are being diverted politically. It is even expected that Wall Street, hitherto regarded as a great Republican asset, will open its moneybags to both parties.

Mr. Hoover is the darling of the industrialists, but high finance mistrusts his independence.

John Raskob, son of a cigar maker, of Alsatia blood, began life as a typist, and is now a man whose mere word can send the Stock Exchange rocketting. Four years ago he called together 80 of his employees and advised them how to invest money in General Motors; and today all these are millionaires.

He is drawn to Al. Smith as a fellow Catholic, anti-Prohibitionist and family man. He has 11 children. One boy was killed last week driving his own car.

Mr. Hoover resignd office as Secretary for Commerce and started on his triumphal tour across country. He will visit Chicago, confer with Vice-President Dawes, and spend two days fishing and talking with President Coolidge at Brule, Wisconsin, where the President is spending the summer.

Then he will travel across the West, being joined by the governors of states and other supporters, and arrive at his home in the fruit-growing lands near Palo-alto, California, where, at a great open-air celebration, he will formally accept nomination as Republican candidate and thus open his campaign.

SCOUTS AND GIRL SMOKERS.

'IDEAL' OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD.

"Madam, I wish you would throw away that cigarette and stop smoking; it interferes with my ideal of American womanhood."

The Boy Scouts of Cleveland were recently instructed by their Council to address the above words to any woman they saw smoking in public—and the carrying out of the request was to be regarded as "a daily good turn."

The Council, it appears, has been greatly annoyed by advertisements trying to persuade American girls to smoke cigarettes and do what so many of them already are doing. A solemn resolution was accordingly passed censuring such advertisements and commending to "the million boy Scouts of our country the creation of a sentiment disapproving of such unpatriotic efforts."

The chief of the Scout Executive, Mr. James West, consulted the other members of the National Council, and, fearful that some women might be led to unpatriotically slap the said Scouts, wrote to the Cleveland Council denouncing the movement.

"Let the Scouts mind their own business", was the theme of their letter, which added that the resolution of the Cleveland Council involved a misunderstanding of the real aims of the movement.

THEIR IDEAL WIVES

MARRIAGE STANDARD OF COLLEGE YOUTHS

A canvass of college students in Ohio disclosed that the great majority of marriageable young men required their prospective wives to be first good housekeepers, next to possess personality, good health, and high intelligence, and be willing to have children.

Good looks are desirable with most students, but beauty ranked low in the list of requirements.

The majority of young men said that the greatest obstacles to matrimony were the economic conditions and the lack of sufficient salary, £10 per week being considered the minimum income necessary for marriage. Thirty-five per cent. of the students declared their mates must be wealthy.

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